

W. E. RANEY SAYS OFFICIALS KNOW OF SMUGGLING

Ontario Ex-Attorney-General Speaks Plainly on the Liquor Traffic

TRIP OF "BLUEBOTTLE" DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

Millions of Gallons of Whisky Sold to Organized Gang of Smugglers

Because of the persistence with which the liquor traffic in certain provinces in Canada as a model, The Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigation appears in a series of articles, the following being the fourth.

OTTAWA (Staff Correspondence)

The story of the rum-bottle "Blue-bottle" as told by W. E. Raney, former Attorney-General of Ontario and now leader of the Progressives in the provincial parliament, is the story of liquor-running between Canada and the United States. The "Bluebottle" is the mythical name of a motorboat that left Belleville, Ont., loaded with whisky up to its guard rails and bound for "Vera Cruz, Mex.," and that made the round trip in the extraordinarily short time of 24 hours.

The "Bluebottle" returned to Belleville, Ont., with empty hold (from the direction of the United States shore across the lake) in 24 hours, and since the Canadian government has made it its policy to ask no questions in such matters, the presumption in law is that the "Bluebottle" must have been all the way to Mexico and back in that marvellously short space! The time puts to shame the fastest speed records made by the most powerful airplanes.

This impossible feat of the "Bluebottle," however, is being duplicated daily and almost hourly from Canadian lake ports. It is being done by even the smallest motorboats. In some cases these "Blue-bottles" are able to clear for Cuban, South American and Chinese ports, and return even before nightfall. It would seem that greater prominence should be given their extraordinary achievements. However, their owners are as modest as they are, apparently, skillful and very little is said about it.

A Sight Never Witnessed

Perhaps the most spectacular thing in this line that is accomplished is in reaching foreign cities that have no direct water communication with the export points. A Canadian rum-bottle like the "Bluebottle," it appears, thinks nothing of starting out from its home port, loaded to the gunwales with expensive spirits, and hand-capped even by a half-empty gasoline tank, reaching a Mexican city which, according merely to the map, offers no direct access by sea. It is believed to be one of the most extraordinary sights in nature to see such a vessel skipping down the Atlantic Ocean to Mexico at a terrific speed, and for many days crawling overland to its destination.

Naturally no one has ever seen such a sight. The whole matter of Canadian exports of liquor by such vessels as the "Bluebottle" is, according to Mr. Raney, hedged around with hypocrisy on the part of some Canadian officials. He declares they know as well as any one that the entire undertaking is a violation of the laws of a friendly sister-country. In fairness to Canada, however, it must be recalled that the Dominion has

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Plymouth Welcomes Party of Americans

By the Associated Press

Plymouth, Eng., July 15—CORDIAL welcome was extended to nearly 700 Americans who arrived here today on the Carmania for the World's Christian Endeavor convention which will be held in London.

The Americans were greeted by a delegation of church and city officials. Informal greetings were exchanged in the Carmania's saloon, after which the delegates adjourned to the ship's deck, where the Bishop of Plymouth and others of the welcoming party addressed them. Dr. Daniel Poling, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, expressed pleasure at the cordial welcome.

GENERAL MOTORS TO OPEN COLLEGE

Will Train Workers by Co-operative Plan in Flint Technical Institute

FLINT, Mich., July 15 (Special)—

Establishment here of a technical college to be known as General Motors Institute of Technology was announced by Harry H. Bassett, president of the Buick Motors Company, a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation. The new school will absorb the Flint Institute of Technology, now scattered throughout the city in small units under the direction of the Industrial Mutual Association.

Plans announced by Mr. Bassett call for immediate construction of the first unit, a three-story building with floor space of approximately 65,000 square feet at an approximate cost of \$425,000, including the land. The buildings will be erected on a campus of about 10 acres in the northwest part of the city.

The announced object of the new school will be to train employees of the corporation in the technical phases of automobile production. It will be available to the community of Flint, and to employees of other Flint industries as well as to those in General Motors' units in Detroit, Lansing and Pontiac. The educational work of the corporation will be centralized through this institute.

Early Start Expected

The new plant is expected to be ready for occupancy early in the coming school year. It will contain a fully equipped automobile laboratory and will be under the direction of Maj. Albin Soble, the present director of Flint Institute of Technology. A number of additional instructors will be employed to take care of the estimated enrollment of nearly 2000 students in the night and day classes.

The program, Mr. Bassett said, is composed of two main divisions, the full time courses, and the spare time course for employees of the plant, largely evening classes in mechanical and electrical engineering, technical trades and automobile service.

The co-operative engineering course will be a four-year college course for high school graduates or men of equivalent preparation, designed to give thorough practical training in the theory and practice of engineering and its application to modern industries, particularly the automobile, with a view to developing technical ability and practical experience required for junior executive positions in the industries.

This course will be conducted on the co-operative plan, with alternate four weeks in the factories and four weeks in the institute. The work in the factories will give the student practical work and also will enable him to be self-supporting.

The technical trades course is especially designed for boys of 16 to 18 years of age with a natural inclination for mechanical work. It will be in reality a junior engineering training course aimed to educate the boy that he may become an efficient and intelligent workman. This also will be conducted on the co-operative plan.

The automobile courses will be confined to construction, maintenance and repair of General Motors products.

The spare time program involves courses in job training, semiskilled trades, skilled trades, and foremanship. The entire program will be built up of 12 week unit courses which make available to the student at any time just the unit of instruction needed for the next step in advance. More than 200 of these unit courses are included in the present program.

The Flint Institute of Technology, which now becomes the General Motors Institute of Technology, was organized seven years ago as an evening school. The Industrial Mutual Association, its sponsors, is an organization of factory workers of the city, which maintains a large modern club for its members.

SEEK NEWS OF ELKS' BALLOON RACE ENTRY

CHICAGO, July 15 (P)—Officials of the National Aeronautic Association have appealed to the Federal Weather Bureau to aid in a search of eastern Tennessee and northern Alabama for the missing balloon DeLatorre which soared from here in the Elks national race.

All of the other balloons have landed, and one of them the Hi-Ball which landed south of Portland, Ark., is believed to have set a new national record for balloons of 35,000 cubic feet capacity.

New Gear Transmission Device Controlled From Steering Post

Small Quadrant Takes Place of Awkward Lever on Car That Started From Boston Today on a Test Trip to Atlantic City

A great deal has been said and written lately about the automobile of the future, about its motor, its body, its springs, its tires, and its fittings, but little has been made public about what has been done with that obviously crude part of the present day motor car—the gear shift.

A device which may prove an answer to this question was given its first public showing in Boston today when George L. Sexton, of Larchmont, N. Y., introduced the vacuum gear shift to a few interested onlookers at Copley Square and started Fred C. Schwendler on a drive from Boston to Atlantic City, N. J., at the wheel of a machine equipped with the new idea.

Usual Lever Done Away With

The usual lever was absent from the car. Instead a small aluminum quadrant was affixed on the steering column just below the wheel, and around this quadrant moved a little lever at the pressure of a finger, exactly like the throttle lever on an automobile of about 1910.

It is not the first time some device, mechanical or electrical, has been offered to take hold of the gear box and put the little cogwheels where they were wanted. Many motorists have looked forward to a magnetic transmission which would do away with gears entirely, which would seem to be the ideal solution, and a European, George Constantineco, has developed what he calls a torque converter, taking the place of the gear box, with an infinite range of speed. But the vacuum device appears to be the most workable mechanism yet tried out in America.

How Device Works

The new device utilizes the suction from the motor intake manifold to "build up" a vacuum in two 3/4-inch cylinders attached to the top of the gearbox in place of the shifting lever. When the driver sets the little lever on the quadrant at its position for "first speed" nothing happens, but the air valves are set ready so that the instant the driver presses down the clutch pedal the change is made.

The makers of the apparatus claim there is no possibility of stripping gears because the moving of the gear indicator while the car is running or standing has no effect until the clutch is released. Then the meshing of the new gear is synchronized to a fraction of a second as the clutch takes hold again. In tests the gear has been changed from "high" to "reverse" at a driving speed of more than 30 miles an hour, Mr. Sexton said, to act as an emergency brake, with the result that a rear axle was twisted off but not a gear chipped.

New Haven Man Invented

The mechanism is the invention of Alvin Craig of New Haven, Conn. It has undergone four years of perfecting and adaptation to various types of cars. The Vacuum Gear Shift Corporation, of which Mr. Sexton is president, is now preparing, he said, to put it into factory production as

MR. WADSWORTH ENTERS CONTEST FOR HOUSE SEAT

Political Observers See a Great Significance in Move of Former Federal Officer

Expressing his desire to continue actively in governmental work, Eliot Wadsworth, former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, today announced his candidacy for the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Fifth Suffolk district.

The seat has been occupied by James M. Hunnewell, who, after seven years of service, has decided not to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Wadsworth's decision to become a candidate is hailed by political leaders at the State House as a most fortunate one, and a sign of the increasing recognition of the importance of state and local government in national life. Almost unanimously, (Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

Reforms in Criminal Law Drafted to Speed Justice

Propose Conviction by Five-Sixths Vote, More Power for Judge and Simpler Indictment

NEW YORK, July 15 (Special)—Twenty recommendations designed to make criminal jurisprudence more simple and efficient, just and sure, the first fruits of a comprehensive investigation conducted by 16 distinguished jurists under the auspices of the National Crime Commission, has been reported.

The recommendations represent the best authoritative judgment of what was praised as the most important body yet to survey the field of criminal procedure, and many of them involve radical departures from present practice.

Three proposals stood out from the others. First, in an effort to make the trial of a criminal case "less of a game or contest of skill, cunning, and endurance between opposing lawyers, and more of a judicial investigation under the trained and impartial direction of the jury to ascertain the truth," the committee urges that justices have the power to comment on the evidence in criminal cases, to interpret the failure of a defendant to testify, and, in short, to direct and lead juries, rather than to act merely as presiding officers.

A second recommendation urges a jury conviction by 10 out of 12 jurors in all except capital cases, and in misdemeanor cases a jury of six citizens is advocated. In certain cases the right of a defendant to waive trial by jury is proposed.

A third reformative step would eliminate "third degree" methods by which police officers intimidate prisoners, and substitute therefor a statement taken immediately after arrest, before a magistrate, in which the defendant is given an opportunity publicly to answer any questions regarding the charge.

Other recommendations would remove certain minor technicalities which may impede justice, would improve the laws regarding admission to bail and surety, and make other important changes.

Notable Committee

Dr. Herbert S. Hadley, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, former Attorney-General and former Governor of Missouri, heads the committee, and submitted a statement of explanation accompanying the 20 recommendations.

Members of the committee who participated in the preparation of the report are: Judson A. Harmon, formerly Attorney-General of Ohio under whose administration important reforms in the law of criminal procedure were accomplished; Dean Roscoe Pound, formerly Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, dean of Harvard Law School; Dean John H. Wigmore, dean of Northwestern University Law School, extensive writer on subjects relating to the administration of criminal law; Jacob H. Banton, District Attorney of the County of New York; Ulysses S. Webb, Attorney-General of California since 1902, under whose administration the form code of California was accomplished; Oscar Hallam, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, chairman, section on criminal law, American Bar Association; Marcus Kavanagh, member of special committee of the American Bar Association on law enforcement, 1921-23, judge of the Superior Court, Chicago; Prof. Edwin R. Keedy, formerly judge advocate of the United States Army, and president American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, professor of criminal procedure, University of Pennsylvania; George M. Napier, Attorney-General of Georgia, president of Association of Attorneys-General; Col. Philip S. Van Cise, formerly colonel in the United States Army, World War, formerly District Attorney for city and county of Denver; J. Weston Allen, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Dan Moody, formerly District Attorney and present Attorney-General of Texas.

Greater Power for Judges

The proposal to restore judges in criminal cases positions of great influence and authority is discussed at length in Chancellor Hadley's report, and is evidently regarded as the most important change suggested by the committee. The Chancellor says:

"In making these proposals, which are intended to state legal propositions which can be embodied in statutes or constitutional amendments, we have had in mind the necessity and advisability of being practical. We have sought to accomplish the largest possible measure of correction of the faults of existing codes of criminal procedure that can reasonably be expected considering the present attitude of the public toward such questions. The traditional sense of the American people as to the administration of justice make it necessary that we should move slowly in initiating changes.

There are two theories upon which codes of criminal procedure are founded. First, there is the theory that a code of criminal procedure should be framed primarily for the protection of the citizen against possible injustice and oppression by the state; second, there is the theory that a code of criminal procedure should be framed primarily for the protection of the state against possible injustice and oppression by the citizen.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

ARBITRAL PACTS FOR INDUSTRIES SOUGHT BY BAR

Voluntary Systems Having Court Authority Urged for Labor Disputes

OPINIONS DIVERGE ON CRIME EXTENT

Denver Convention Hears of Progress in Citizenship With Aid of Schools

DENVER, Colo., July 15 (Special)—

While some of the speeches of eminent lawyers and jurists thus far delivered at the forty-ninth annual convention of the American Bar Association have devoted considerable attention to the current prevalence of crime in America, suggesting various remedies, committee reports make no mention of the so-called "crime waves." They deal chiefly with such things as the promotion of better citizenship, the building of industrial harmony, the Locarno peace compact, uniform judicial procedure and other matters of similar purport.

In fact, there seems to be considerable divergence of opinion as to the crime situation. George W. Wickersham, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, quoted one authority to the effect, according to a survey made in the State of Pennsylvania, that there was less crime there in 1923 than in 1910.

"It is encouraging to see such reports," he said. "It makes us believe the situation is not so bad as it is being painted in some quarters, and that instead of going from bad to worse, we are really going from bad to better."

Declaring that the Constitution is now being taught in the schools of 40 states through the efforts of lawyers, the Committee on American Citizenship reported that it is "easily true that there is increased interest in and more discussion of the Constitution today than there has been within the memory of living man and this is all that is needed; for to study, to learn and to know the Constitution is to support and defend it."

Progress in Arbitration

The committee on commerce, trade and commercial law, in a series of conclusions, following investigation of the major industrial problems of America, set forth the conviction that voluntary arbitration as a means of settlement of industrial disputes, with contracts between employers and employees made binding by court judgment, constitutes the solution.

The Parker-Watson bill, under which railroad owners and workers are permitted to agree upon the nature and personnel of their own tribunals, was cited as helpful legislation in this respect. Provision is made in the bill for the selection of a board of arbitration in the event the local board of adjustment cannot work out a solution. When the board of arbitration makes an award the latter is filed in the United States District Court and after a certain length of time has elapsed thereafter, is entered as a court judgment.

This plan, the committee report indicated, might well serve as a model for a similar one for the settlement of such controversies involving serious economic disturbances and interference with the movements of commodities. Courts of compulsory arbitration, the committee declared, cannot be successful for the reason that they are unnecessary, both to employers and employees.

Voluntary Agreements Advised

"We believe," the committee said further, "that instead of urging at this time the passage of an act for the creation of an industrial court with power of coercion, or adding to the penal statutes, the Bar of the country should now give its attention to the encouragement of a movement for dealing with industrial controversy, through voluntary agreement by the parties themselves in line with the principles of the Parker-Watson bill.

"Our experience with the Interstate Commerce Commission, Workmen's Compensation Boards and other commissions quasi-judicial in nature indicates that commissions more in the nature of fact-finding bodies are necessary in the solution of these great economic problems and that the wiser course for the present is to let the parties interested select the personnel of such tribunals.

"The parties should be allowed freely to enter into any contracts they desire to make which are not against public policy, and their contracts should be made valid and enforceable by law."

In reviewing the Locarno peace pact of last October, the report of the standing committee on international law observed:

"The formulation and execution of these agreements marks a notable advance in the substitution of law for force in the relations between nations."

Plea for Uniformity

Failure thus far to obtain passage of a bill designed to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to make rules governing procedure in cases at law, thus creating a system of uniform procedure in all federal courts and providing a model for state courts to follow induced the committee on uniform judicial procedure to include in some caustic comment against the opposition of certain senators and representatives.

"Because of this opposition the bill although introduced in both the Senate and the House failed to get out of committee. A vote in the report said:

"It is obvious therefore that two

More Leg-Room in Front Is Always Appreciated



Fred C. Schwendler Ready to Start on Experimental Trip. This Shows Just What It Means to Be Rid of the Always-in-the-Way Gear Shift Lever in the Present-Day Automobile. The Transmission Here Is Controlled by an Appliance on the Steering Post.

FRANCE OPENS MOSQUE IN PARIS

Sultan of Morocco Participates in Inaugural Ceremony—Criticism Voiced

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 15.—The Sultan of Morocco and President Doumergue participated today in the ceremony for the inauguration of a mosque in Paris. For the first time, certain criticisms appear in responsible quarters regarding the wisdom of the course taken by the state in giving new prestige to the Islamic religion. The Sultan was brought specially from Morocco for this purpose, for it is against tradition that he should leave his country.

The mosque, says M. Romier in Paris, was constructed with state money, though the State does not provide a subvention for any cult. The Mussulmans will see in it, not a proof of French respect for their religion, but indifference regarding religion.

Disclaiming any desire to attach excessive importance to the official inauguration of the mosque in the capital of a lay republic, he nevertheless declares himself shocked. The gesture is half serious, half comic. Islam has its grandeur and even its virtues, but if it is placed in honor in France what can France teach in Islamic countries? "Either the teaching of the mosque is equal to ours and therefore we should not upset it," he says, "or it is inferior and it is wrong to increase its prestige."

But these comments are unquestionably too philosophical to apply to the authorities' intentions on the immediate occasion. There is no particular policy implied in the action taken. There is only a vague idea of tolerance and a nebulous belief that France, which governs large Muslim countries, will win their esteem by the erection in the heart of the capital not merely of a religious temple but of a political symbol of France's position in the Mohammedan world.

CONWAY TO RUN FOR SENATE

NEW YORK (P)—Thomas F. Conway, Plattburgh Attorney and formerly Lieutenant Governor, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

CHILD-LABOR ISSUE IS RAISED AT BUSINESS WOMEN'S MEETING

Proposal to Indorse Federal Employment Service Also Meets Opposition in Des Moines Convention

DES MOINES, Ia., July 15 (Special)—The questions of reinforcing the federal child labor amendment and again approving a proposed permanent federal employment service have forced to the front in the eighth annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here, in view of divergent opinions among the delegates, the questions have been referred to a subcommittee in the hope of drafting a report that will harmonize the delegates' views.

The questions came to issue in the presentation of the annual report of Miss Mary Stewart, chairman of the National Legislative Committee. It was pointed out that the child labor amendment was introduced at the Portland, Me., convention last year with the understanding that active work for its ratification should be initiated and carried on by the separate states and not by the national committee and that active work for it is still being carried on by the various organizations that supported it in Congress.

The proposed federal employment service would be established not solely on the basis of employment relief but also of investigation of the whole problem touching employer and employee, with adequate provision for the specific problems of women and junior workers. The two issues are held to loom large in the selection of the organization's next president, to succeed Olive Joy Wright of Cleveland, O., who retires this year.

South and West Opposing

Opposition to these projects comes largely from delegates from the South and West. Group meetings of the convention delegates have been fruitful in stressing the elements of success of women in business. Mrs. Ora Snyder of Chicago, owner of several candy stores, spoke at the luncheon for miscellaneous business held in connection with vacation groups.

"The world will not deny a profit to those who serve well, and most of all to those who can make people happy. Make them leave you with a smile," she said.

Miss Helen Haverer of the Portland (Me.) Express presided at the press and advertising round table luncheon. Newspaper workers from all parts of the Nation were present. She stressed the important power that the newspapers wield in "selling" the federation, and dwelt on the need of accuracy and fair play. She declared the newspapers are learning to use "the other fellow's viewpoint."

There is no limit to the possibilities of women in the advertising field, declared Miss Harriett Folds of Sioux Falls, S. D. Miss Folds conducts her own advertising business.

'RIGHTS OF ANIMALS,' PUBLISHED IN 1792, TOOK MODERN VIEW

Early Humanitarian Work Made 'No Apologetic Plea'—It Is Being Reprinted

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15.—A treatise entitled, "The Rights of Animals," prepared by Herman Daggett in 1791 as a thesis in taking the master's degree at Providence College, now Brown University, has just been reprinted by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It was printed at Sag Harbor, Long Island, in 1792, and is said to be the first American work on humanitarianism ever published. Copies are so rare that it has remained unknown except to a few collectors. As an ethical treatise, the work is considered of such excellence that it has been reprinted for free distribution by Edward F. Bueff, in the hope that the sympathies aroused by it may not be "limited to the readers' own pet animals," but may awaken humane efforts in another cause, the abolition of the steel trap.

In his choice of a title, "The Rights of Animals," Mr. Daggett indicates the radicalism of his partisanship with them, the announcement said, adding, "he professes no apologetic plea for gracious concession. He rises above emotional flutteness by showing that true benevolence is universal and uniform, going out toward all beings in proportion to their capacity for joy."

"He is strongest of all when he affirms that cruelty springs chiefly from a selfishness due to narrowness of understanding. Thus, the wild animal remains shut out from kindness, although the same one may have been brought within it."

RUMANIA INCREASES ITS TAXES ON LIQUOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 15 (P)—The passage of a law greatly increasing the taxes on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors marked the closing session of the Rumanian Parliament, which adjourned until Oct. 15.

The Government assured both the Senate and Chamber that the supplementary measures for curtailing the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages would be introduced at the autumn session.



The World at Your Table

Use has but in it at the table with eye to see the series that lie back of his salt, pepper, sugar, etc., to realize how truly international is the home atmosphere. For further light on this read the novel poem, "Setting the Table."

Tomorrow's MONITOR Household Page

BRITAIN TO JOIN EFFORT TO STOP RUM SMUGGLING

Conference Considers Question of Transfer of Ships Engaged in Traffic

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 15.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Minister, received Lincoln C. Andrews, America's prohibition enforcement chief, informally this morning and gave his cordial assurance of the British Government's co-operation. The initial meeting at the Foreign Office between British departmental experts and the United States delegates afterward took place, the discussion, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, including such questions as regulating the transfers to British register of vessels engaged in illicit liquor traffic. The conference is expected to last several days.

Representatives of the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the Customs Office, and the customs department, as well as the Foreign Office, are attending the sessions to devise means for the prevention of smuggling. The entire field of possible improvement in co-operation between the two governments is to be explored, including untruthful declarations as to the ultimate destination of liquor cargoes and the admission of American revenue cutters to British waters at the Bahamas.

The conference will afterwards break up into a number of committee meetings and the American officials will be given an opportunity to visit various British ports.

LONDON, July 15 (P).—The international conference at the Foreign Office is intended to work out detailed plans for thwarting international bootleggers who send their rum cargoes to the United States across the Atlantic and from Canada and the Bahamas.

The broad lines of the negotiations have already been mapped out in correspondence between Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador at Washington, and the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg.

MORE CONTROVERSY OVER LANE PICTURES

Special Committee Decides Against Testator's Codicil

By Special Cable
DUBLIN, July 15.—A further stage in the Lane picture controversy has been reached by the passing of a resolution in the Irish Free State Senate regretting the decision of a special committee against the unsigned codicil of Sir Lane's will, and expressing the hope that the British Parliament would pass legislation enabling the 39 French pictures now in the Tate Gallery to be sent to Dublin in accordance with the wishes of the testator. Sir E. B. Lytton suggested that the issue should be raised at the Imperial Conference.

The controversy over the Lane pictures has been going on intermittently for considerably over 10 years. After having been somewhat ungraciously treated by the Dublin corporation, to which Sir Hugh Lane first offered his wonderful collection of French pictures, he left them by his will to the National Gallery, London. Some time later, however, a pencilled codicil to that will was discovered in Sir Hugh's desk in the National Gallery, Dublin, of which he was a director. By this codicil, he left the French pictures to the city of Dublin on certain conditions. The Dublin corporation asked the trustees of the London National Gallery for the return of the pictures, to which the latter replied that they had no power to do as requested.

ANTI-VACCINATION HEARING IS HELD

Hartford Aldermen Consider Non-Enforcement of Rule

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15 (Special).—The ordinance committee of the Hartford Board of Aldermen held a hearing last night on a proposal for an ordinance, prohibiting the health department from adopting any rule or regulation which shall compel any person to submit to vaccination against his will.

The proposal is another step in the efforts of the anti-vaccinationists to prevent the board of education from enforcing its vaccination rule. The issue is pending before the state Supreme Court and in the criminal mind of the Superior Court. The purpose is to test the constitutionality of the state vaccination law and to have the duties of the public officials under the law defined.

The ordinance committee indicated that it would not favor the proposal on the ground that it would be "flying in the face of the Legislature and the statute" under which the board of education is acting.

"The place for your petition is before the Legislature," Mr. Arthur Countryman Jr., corporation counsel, advised the sponsors of the proposal. Paul Ziglitzki, president of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League, claimed that the board of aldermen is superior to the board of education and can therefore pass an ordinance embodying the proposal.

George H. Wilder, a leading anti-vaccinationist, is president of the

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Globe Girdlers End Trip; Took Less Than 29 Days

Used Airplanes, Boats, Trains, and Motors in Lowering World Record

NEW YORK, July 15 (P).—Two globe girdlers, Linton O. Wells and Edward S. Evans have lowered by seven days the best previous mark made in 1913 by Joseph Henry Mears but Mr. Mears hopes to win back the record in September.

Twenty-eight days, 14 hours, 36 minutes, and five seconds after they started from the Pulitzer building here they returned to the building. Mr. Mears, who circled the globe in 35 days, 22 hours, 35 minutes and four-fifths of a second, was present when they arrived yesterday. He said he would try to win his record back.

The two globe girdlers used airplanes, ocean liners, express trains, and racing automobiles to cross France, Germany, Russia, Siberia, China, Japan, the United States, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Miss Connections
Today they are thinking of what might have been—even to the loss of two minutes caused by a welcoming crowd at City Hall, across from the Pulitzer Building. Another 75 minutes was lost after flying over New York to Mitchell Field, and then back by racing car. Another nine hours and 20 minutes was lost through missing connections with a night flying airplane in Illinois.

Capt. H. M. Barry and Lieut. Walter Hinton went to Chicago to meet them in a giant 23-passenger Sikorsky plane but the speed tourists landed at Rantoul. The arriving fliers are back at Port Jervis, N. Y., after having been lost for a short time yesterday near Bellefontaine, Pa., on their return trip.

Mayor Walker officially welcomed the globe girdlers and Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, timed them. Wells and Evans left the Pulitzer Building June 16 in an automobile. They were hurried to the Battery and were taken aboard a coast guard cutter, which overhauled the Aquitania then standing out to sea.

They arrived at Cherbourg June 22, intending to fly to Paris. A mishap to an airplane caused them to make the trip to Paris by automobile, losing several hours from their schedule. They overcame this loss by overnight flights to Berlin and Moscow that had not been planned.

Took to the Road
As they hastened across Russia, Evans and Wells were warmly welcomed by Russian aviators and journalists. They crossed Siberia by rail and air reaching Harbin, Manchuria, June 20. They had arranged for two airplanes to meet them, but only one awaited them. To enable one of them to keep to schedule, Evans made the next lap by airplane while Wells journeyed to Mukden by train. They met again at Mukden July 1.

A special train took them from Mukden to Fusan, Korea, then to Japan they went by boat, crossed Japan by train and at Yokohama embarked on the Empress of Asia for Victoria, B. C. They landed at Victoria July 12, and immediately began the flight across the continent, landing at Salt Lake City, North Platte, Neb., and Rantoul, Ill.

ELKS INSTALL STAFF AND HOLD BIG PARADE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 15.—On the third day of business sessions of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks recently elected National officers were installed here.

Charles H. Grakelov, director of public welfare of Philadelphia, assuming office as Grand Exalted Ruler.

Thousands of Elks from practically every state and from several of the nation's possessions, participated in a colorful parade past the National Memorial Headquarters Building dedicated the preceding day. National headquarters of this fraternity of 250,000 members are to be established in this new temple immediately.

INDUSTRIAL WOMEN IN SPECIAL COURSES

MADISON, Wis., July 15 (P).—Thirty-four women from half as many different industries are enrolled for a special six weeks of instruction at the University of Wisconsin.

They are provided with 100 scholarships by different organizations. One company has sent three young women, paying them their regular salaries during the training period.



Keystone View Co.
EDWARD EVANS



Keystone View Co.
LINTON WELLS

KEMALISTS TO TRY ALLEGED PLOTTERS

Enver Talaat and Djemal Pasha Among Defendants

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15 (P).—The Kemalist Government, having executed 13 alleged plotters at Smyrna, will place 20 more men on trial at Angora on similar charges.

Among the defendants will be the men who directed the Committee of Union Progress and whose places later were taken by the members of the present Government.

Those to face trial include Djemal Bey, former Minister of Finance, and his colleagues Enver Talaat and Djemal Pasha. They are credited in some quarters with having had much to do with Turkey's entrance into the



Gallatin Gateway New Route opens to YELLOWSTONE

THE thrill of discovery is yours if you pass through Gallatin Gateway this summer! Virgin wilderness of Gallatin Forest, where wolf, bear, elk, mountain lion, sheep and goat still range freely!

Gallatin Gateway is the only entrance to Yellowstone connecting directly with the main line of a transcontinental railroad. Commencing August 1st, motor-coaches of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will meet Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul trains at Three Forks, Montana—the source of the mighty Missouri River.

The trail sweeps across lovely Gallatin Valley, with the blue barrier of Ranger Mountains, Gallatin Range and Spanish Peaks rising the horizon. Along Gallatin Canyon through the great National Forest Reserve and on into Yellowstone Park.

If you wish to continue to the Coast, on your return from the motor tour, step once more into "The Olympian"—and continue on over the wonderful electrified railroad that leads to Mount Rainier National Park, Seattle, Tacoma, the Olympic Peninsula, the Pacific Ocean and Alaska!

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TO PLAIN RIVER—GALLATIN

NEW COTTON PLANTS FOUND

Agents Locate South American Species Suitable for United States

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON — Three agents sent by the Department of Agriculture to find plants which could with advantage be grown within the United States have returned with information bearing on two important products, rubber and cotton.

G. F. Cook, J. W. Hubbard and F. C. Baker, members of the Bureau of Plant Industry, passed three months in exploration in South America and the West Indies, where they discovered several new types of cotton which may have practical value in cotton breeding in the United States.

One of the new types has bracts open or turned back from the buds and young bolls so that little protection is afforded for boll weevils or other pests. Such cotton could also be picked with less "trash" or broken bract material and the grade would be improved.

Rubber experiments being conducted by the department in Haiti and in the Canal Zone were visited and the agents also made a short expedition to the west coast of South Africa and into Colombia and Ecuador as far south as Guayaquil, to which they traced the Central American (Castilla) rubber tree.

The species growing in South America are different from those of Central America, however, and a different method of tapping is used. In South America the trees are felled and the trunks ripped at intervals of a foot or more to get the rubber latex. More rubber can be obtained from Castilla than from

up in connection with this event.

A welcoming committee from City Hall greeted the aviator and congratulated him on his exploit. The general grinned and shrugged. "Don't forget Pipina," he said. "She flew over the Pole too."

Among those to greet General Nobil at the station were the Italian Ambassador, Giacomo Di Martino and Emilio Arzuffi, Italian Consul General. After the reception at the station General Nobil was driven, with his family, to City Hall to receive the official welcome of New York.

MEXICAN EDUCATOR
STUDYING IN MISSOURI
COLUMBIA, Mo., July 15 (Special).—Dr. Julio Jimenez Rueda of the National University of Mexico is at the school of journalism of the University of Missouri as an exchange professor.

Dr. Jimenez is returning the visit made by Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism at the National University of Mexico last January. During his stay in Columbia Dr. Jimenez will deliver a series of 15 lectures.

CZECH GENERAL IS DISMISSED

Event Seen as Having Possibility of Influencing Future Developments

By Special Cable
PRAGUE, July 15.—Czechoslovak internal politics are so uncertain at present that an event which has just occurred in the military department may have an important bearing on the developments in the coming months. It concerns the dismissal of Gen. Václav Gajda, a leading member of the Army Council. Although many rumors are afloat for the reason of General Gajda's retirement, nothing definite is actually known.

In a published interview he stated simply that army interests came first and that as a soldier he could explain nothing. The significance of this action is popularly coupled with the attacks on Dr. Benes and his policy during the last few months. In these attacks, Narodni Listy, the organ of the National Democrats, of whom the ex-premier, Dr. J. Kramar, is the head, took a leading part. Gen. Gajda is a man of energy and resourcefulness. During the Siberian exile of the Czech legions he assisted in organizing them into a fighting force, and since the republic's establishment he has helped to make the army efficient.

A short while ago, it was widely reported that he was the head of the Fascist movement in Czechoslovakia, but he declared in a long letter to the press at the time that he was only a soldier and was not concerned in politics. A strong personality and a most popular soldier, it is felt that if he decided to enter politics, such a step would be of great significance, not so much because of what he might do, as the use to which he might be put by certain interests in the State.

BOYS' PARTY LEAVES ON ALASKA JOURNEY

Annual Trip to North From Detroit Is Started

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence).—Between 40 and 50 boys have left here on the annual "On to Alaska with Buchanan" journey, originated by George E. Buchanan, a Detroit business man, and established as a yearly event starting with the forthcoming tour as a result of its growing popularity.

During the succeeding 30 days the members of this party, accompanied by Mr. Buchanan, will cover more than 10,000 miles of the North American continent.

St. Paul, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Banff and Lake Louise will be visited en route to Vancouver, where the boys will embark for the ocean journey to Sitka, the first stop in Alaska. On the return the boys will participate in the annual frontier day celebration at Bozeman, Montana, and will witness the "round-up" in connection with this event.

POINTS OF LEADERSHIP

A Chevrolet plowing through a mud road at the General Motors Proving Ground. Tests involve speed, endurance, hill climbing, fuel economy, acceleration, braking power, riding comfort.



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PILGRIMS CLIMB MT. WASHINGTON

New Hampshire Towns Offer Warm Welcome to Party of Journalists

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 15.—The newspaper guests of the State of New Hampshire left the Mount Washington Hotel early today for a trip to the summit of the highest peak of the White Mountains. Later the party was to go through Franconia Notch to Plymouth where the night will be spent.

Wednesday marked another day of receptions to the visitors. Whitefield, Lancaster, Gorham and North Conway all gave hearty welcome to their guests for the moment. Delegations of citizens and groups of children were at each town line and escorted the visiting journalists to some central point where brief exercises were held.

The weeks home on the summit of Mt. Prospect was among the places visited. From here there is an unobstructed view for many miles in every direction and the newspaper men and women, who were taken to the top in automobiles, were enthusiastic over the wide expanse of mountain and vale that lay before them.

The members of the party were luncheon guests at the Mt. Madison House, from which they were taken through Pinkham Notch. From many points in the notch splendid views of Mt. Washington and the other peaks in the range are afforded. White patches of snow are visible to the eye and these, mingling with the green of the luxuriant summer verdure, made a striking picture, especially for the visitors from the south and middle west.

The visitors were the guests of the Crawford House at dinner and late in the evening went to the Mt. Washington House for the night.

ECONOMY AND TAX INCREASE NECESSARY

Deficit of \$110,000 Discovered in Revenue of Woburn

Drastic economies and an increase of \$5.50 in the 1926 tax rate will be necessary if Woburn's credit is to be maintained and business carried on legally, Theodore H. Woburn, state director of accounts, advises as the result of an investigation completed last night which discovered a deficit of \$110,000 in the revenue of the city.

The deficit is due to overdrawn loan accounts, water bills, unpaid bills, and inefficiencies of accounting. In an investigation conducted by Edward H. Fenton, chief examiner in the state department, a general revenue deficit of \$25,087.17 was found, a water revenue deficit of \$55,360.55, overdrawn loan accounts of \$73,567.70, and unpaid bills of \$14,000.

Commenting on the situation, Mayor Duffy of Woburn said that the financial condition of the city is not such as to cause any undue alarm on the part of the taxpayers. "The greatest portion of the deficit," he said, "is in the water department, which has been showing a deficit for many years. It is not something that has developed recently, but is a condition that has been present for years back. The tremendous expenditures necessary to put the water department in proper condition, covering the last half dozen years, accounts for the deficit now."

"So far as the rest of the deficit is concerned the condition right now is better than it was when I took office. There were thousands of dollars of unpaid bills at that time. I will include in the annual budget whatever sums seem to be necessary to take care of part of the deficit, but it will not be anywhere near \$5.50. An adjustment of the water rates would be a more equitable means of taking care of the water deficit."

The report sent to the state department by Mr. Fenton lists the specific deficiencies, points out means of recuperation, and explains the irregularities which brought about the present situation.

THE REV. MR. GUTHRIE GOING TO CHICAGO

Formal resignation of the Rev. Ernest Graham Guthrie, for the last seven years president of the Federation of Churches of Greater Boston, from the pastorate of the Union Congregational Church, at the corner of Columbus Avenue and West Newton Street, will be made at the church service, next Sunday morning. He has accepted the position of head of the Chicago Congregational Extension Society, which has just received a bequest of \$11,000,000, probably the greatest single bequest ever made to religion.

He will leave Boston within a few days, sailing from Vancouver, B. C., on July 25, to visit his mother in New Zealand. Later he will devote several months to the study of church policies in some of the great cities of the world, like London and New York, assuming his new work fresh from those investigations.

The board of the Chicago society has decided that the annual income from its great gift must be used both denominationally and undenominationally, for every kind of ministry and situation that the Congregational Church in Chicago has to meet, Mr. Guthrie says.

They propose to build up a service of experts in religious education, in worship and religious music and in the survey of the movements of population. It is not to the detail of finance or administration that Mr. Guthrie has been called, but to plan for the conversion of resources into the kind of service that is needed.

WRITERS HEAR MR. RATON BREAD LOAF. Mr. July 15.—Walter Prichard Eaton, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and widely known as dramatic critic, playwright and essayist, is visiting the School of English at Bread Loaf this week and giving a series of talks on the practical problems of authorship before the students working in the courses in writing. The next visiting lecturer scheduled is Anna Hempstead Branch, poet, who will visit Bread Loaf next week.

WATER CONSERVATION BY USERS IS URGED

Less Sprinkling of Lawns Will Help Situation

Citizens in many communities throughout Massachusetts are being urged to conserve public water supplies and use as little as possible on lawns and gardens until a heavy rain storm comes to relieve what state authorities regard as an exceptional but not alarming dryness. The latter half of June and the first half of July have shown an improvement over the first 15 days in June, although the rainfall only totalled .94 of an inch when it normally is 2.64 inches. Because the summer has been quite cool, the lack of rainfall has not had such serious effects as might otherwise have resulted. No widespread forest fires have resulted in June or July.

Communities connected with the metropolitan water supply need expect no serious shortage in drinking water, it is announced, since the big reservoir at Clinton has been affected but slightly. Water in the Chestnut Hill reservoir has lowered considerably, and Newton citizens have been asked to refrain from watering their lawns.

SENATOR JOHN W. HAIGIS ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

Announcement of the retirement from public life of John W. Haigis, State Senator from Greenfield, was received with regret at the State House today. Wellington Wells, President of the Senate, issued a statement expressing appreciation for the service which Mr. Haigis has rendered Massachusetts through 23 years of public service which latterly was marked by leadership in the State Senate.

Mr. Haigis had been mentioned as a possible candidate for several higher offices, and among those most favorably named was that of Lieutenant-Governor. He has been a member of important committees in the Senate, and was deeply interested in many problems in the last session, particularly matters affecting water supply and tax reform. In a statement made public last night, the retiring Senator expresses thanks to those who supported him and have urged his promotion to higher office, but states his desire to devote more attention to his private affairs. Mr. Haigis is publisher of the Greenfield Recorder.

Bringing Back Ye Olden Days in Plymouth



Recess Time at the Dame School of Marm Patty Weston (Miss Margaret Kyle). The Children Play Old-Fashioned Games for Spectators' Entertainment.

"Oyez! Oyez!" Draws Ye Publick to Plymouth's Colonial Fair

Dramatics, Antiques, Old Books, Flowers and Games at Antiquarian Society's Street Carnival

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 15 (Special).—To enumerate every one of the multiplicity of charms and practical attractions offered "ye publick" at the Colonial Street Fair, set, by the

They Rode in State in Those Days



Parker Barns is in the Chaise; His Sister Brook is Pulling Him, While Mrs. Barns Looks on. The Chaise, by the Way, Has Been in the Barns Family More Than 70 Years.

Plymouth Antiquarian Society today against the background of historic North Street would add pages to "ye Journal," to borrow from the wording of an advertisement contained in the Antiquarian Record which was distributed to visitors from an old-fashioned news wagon. Dramatics and antiques, books and yesteryear's chains,

Just a Bit of Neighboring



They Visited on the Front Door Steps Than Just as We Do Now.

ing title "Ye Ancient Book Worms" offered visitors not only the latest publications and a complete selection of the Americana associated directly with the evolution of Plymouth, but prints from Godey's Lady's Book, daguerotypes and all manner of books that have held their own among book lovers since an earlier day.

For the dramatics, presented in the garden of 26 North Street, owned now by John Russell, each hour a group of actors, including Miss Margaret Watson as a bride of 1810, Charles Strickland as a Tory officer, Rodman Hersey as his ancestor, Gen. James Warren of Revolutionary fame, contributed to presentations of a vignette called "Romantic North Street."

All through the hours of the fair, friends of Plymouth, whose ranks were appreciably increased by tourists passing through and congratulating themselves on the good fortune that led them to Plymouth when such a typical entertainment was in progress, visited the William Harlow house, built in 1877 from the timbers of the Pilgrim's Fort and the Major Hammett mansion, built in 1809 and furnished with exquisite and authentic examples of genuine Empire, Sheraton and Chippendale furniture.

Perhaps no single incident of the considerable and fascinating program could have been expected to call forth quite the amused enthusiasm that was manifest in Marm Patty Weston's Dame School with Miss Margaret Kyle and Marm Patty Weston and many children, descendants of earlier and more rigidly educational Dame Schools, for her pupils. Within one of the North Street houses were the classes in reading and spelling and "rithmatic" held and if the pupils seemed to have more frequent periods of leisure than it has been understood prevailed in the original schools it was because it was, truly, visitors' day and the sight of children in ruffled dresses and poke bonnets, trimmed jackets and pantaloons, playing old-fashioned games and dancing youthful versions of the polka was the best that could possibly be afforded in the way of entertainment for their elders.

In the beautiful old garden of the Edward Winslow homestead, now occupied by Mrs. C. L. Wiloughby, visitors paused awhile and reconstructed for themselves the picture that must have been made when the youthful poet Ralph Waldo Emerson married there, Miss Jackson.

The flower table in the garden of the home of Mrs. Otis Baker made it possible to remember the old familiar call of generations of earlier flower sellers, "Who will buy my posies, lavender and roses?" and Edward Paulding as the Town Crier, without whom, surely, no Colonial Street Fair could possibly hope to be successfully held, went about crying his "Oyez! Oyez!" and distributing in stentorian voice the current news of the moment, of what was going forward in garden and hyway, in candle-lit old drawing room and summer house.

Thus does Plymouth, rich in its heritage of what is earliest in the patriotism of America, restore to contemporary eyes the bright, spectacle of days of grace, when there was romance in the curve of a linden tree's bow, and history was making. Mrs. W. L. Seyden was general chairman of the event and her committee included Mrs. H. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. H. C. Wright, and Mrs. Philip Mayher, with members of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society to make up the large group of other committees.

SHOE SHOPS FACE

SANITARY INQUIRY

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 15.—Edwin Newdick, chairman of the Haverhill shoe board of arbitration, has recommended that the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union appoint a joint commission for the purpose of investigating sanitary conditions in the shoe factories. The case came to the board through a complaint, but the board dismissed it because there seemed to be no immediate cause of action to adopt.

Chairman Newdick's statement follows, in part: "The complaint as to sanitary conditions appears to have been justified at the time made. It likewise appears that members of the crew were primarily responsible for the conditions complained of. In the opinion of the board it would be a real constructive step for the union and the association each to appoint a joint commission on sanitary conditions. Such a commission should investigate conditions in every factory as affecting both men and women operatives and should make recommendations for improvements of conditions involving matters of health and decency."

NEW HAVEN ROAD PLANS COAST OFFICE

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will open another off-line office at San Francisco, Calif., some time during this month. Announcement was made last week of a new office which the company opened at Philadelphia.

The Pacific coast headquarters at San Francisco will be in charge of Percy E. Benjamin, who has been appointed Pacific coast agent. Mr. Benjamin has been in the employ of the New Haven road for 11 years, during which period he has served as clerk in the Bridgeport freight department and the car record department at New Haven, and with the general agent of the traffic department at Bridgeport. In April, 1925, he entered the New York office of the vice-president in charge of traffic, where he has remained since the present.

MR. WHITE RELEASES TAX REPEAL LIST

Thomas W. White, collector of internal revenue in the Massachusetts district, announces that the special taxes formerly levied by the state, bond, security, custom, sugar, alcohol and pawnbrokers, as well as the taxes on bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, shooting galleries, riding academies, automobiles rented for hire and boats, except those of foreign build, are repealed by the act of Congress in effect July 1 and that all such businesses will not have to file returns.

The collector also announces that the special taxes imposed upon all pleasure boats of foreign build, made or bought after Jan. 1, 1926, must be paid on or before the last day of this month to avoid the penalties provided by law.

MR. BINGHAM SAILS FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15 (AP).—United States Senator Hiram Bingham, accompanied by his son, Mitchell Bingham, left last night for the Virgin Islands where the Senator is to have responsibility as a Senator and at his own expense, will investigate conditions.

The Senator is a member of the Senate Committee on Insular Affairs to which all matters affecting the Virgin Islands are referred. United States naval authorities have offered their assistance to the Senator in his mission.

GREATER ACREAGE, LESS CROPS PREDICTED FOR NEW ENGLAND

Cold Late Season Shown to Be Responsible in Report of State Statisticians—Rain Now, They Say, Would Do Little Good

A general decline in feed crop production, which it is estimated will be greater than last year although considerable gain is shown in acreage, is reported in New England during the present season by W. A. Sanders and C. D. Stevens, statisticians in the Massachusetts Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

They base their estimate on the fact that in southern New England feed crops are so nearly matured that should rain now relieve the existing drought it would be of no benefit to them.

Weather conditions, which have shown similar tendencies through the United States, namely a late, cool season, will not effect the wheat crop to the extent of other kinds. Corn, another ranking staple food product, shows an acreage decline, but like wheat, has not been affected by weather conditions to the extent of other feed crops. Hay and oats tend practically the same as compared with last year's estimated yield.

On a July 1 condition 76.4 per cent of normal the outlook for New England hay is 11 to 12 points below last year and the 10-year average. In southern New England the crop is so near maturity that little improvement would follow even if rain came immediately, but good rains at once, or a continuation of favorable conditions over northern New England would cause material improvement.

Present forecast is for 4,000,000 tons, against 4,634,000 last year and 4,245,000 the five-year average. United States hay forecast is 77,500,000 tons, last year 85,700,000, five-year average 90,500,000. Thus the outlook is for a very light crop.

Corn acreage is unchanged in New England, Rhode Island and Connecticut; slightly larger in Maine and Massachusetts, but shows some decrease in Vermont. The condition is 23 points below a year ago and 15 points below average, mainly because of the backward seasons. Out acreage is up somewhat in Maine and Connecticut, unchanged in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but decreased moderately in New Hampshire and Vermont. Oats are very backward with present condition 5 to 15 points below last year. New England pastures are about 10 points below last year and average.

Improvement in June occurred in Maine and Vermont; New Hampshire and Massachusetts did not change while Rhode Island and Connecticut showed further decline.

Corn Slightly Less

For the United States corn acreage is slightly less than last year and average. July 1 condition is 77.9 per cent of normal against the 10-year average of 84.1. It is the lowest July 1 condition on record except the 72.9 in 1924. This poor outlook is due to the late, cool season.

All wheat outlook is for 767,400,000 bushels against 854,500,000 in 1925 and the average of 801,500,000. Forecast for oats is 1,354,300,000 against 1,511,900,000 last year and the average of 1,326,900,000. Cotton prospect, July 1, was for 15,600,000 bales against 16,100,000 last year. Barley promises slightly more than an average.

CHINESE STUDYING "Y" SUMMER COURSE

SPRINGFIELD, July 15 (Special).—Paul C. Po-Chi Fung, of Canton, China, a friend of Prof. and Mrs. F. M. Moeller of this city, while they were missionaries in China, and lately editor of a religious publication issued by the Chinese Presbyterian Church of New York, enrolled this morning in the summer school of the American International Y. M. C. A. College.

Mr. Fung has been general secretary of the Chinese Boy Scout Association of South China, and now holds a scholarship from Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. Mr. Fung has corresponded for many newspapers in the United States and will enter Columbia University for his Ph. D. degree this fall.

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WOODLAND ROSE	WHITE	SUDAN
ORCHID	YOUTH	ATMOSPHERE
BAMBOO	BLOSSOM	BENGAL
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FRENCH NUDE	FRENCH BLONDE	MAUVE
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ORIGIN OF WAR UNDER DEBATE

Anglo-American Historians
Hear Address on Value of
Diplomatic Documents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15—Responsibility for the Great War with particular relation to Germany arose at yesterday's noon session of the modern European section of the Anglo-American Conference of Historians. Prof. R. W. Seton-Watson, Masaryk Professor of Central European History in the London University, presiding, in an address on "The Value and Limitations of Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Origins of the War," emphasized the handicap still resting upon all British historians, owing to the contrast between the vast masses of diplomatic documents published by the German Government for the whole period of 1870-1914, and the absence of any corresponding clue to, or interpretation of the British policy.

The object of the discussion, said Prof. Seton-Watson, was to test and criticize the official sources upon which the final verdict of war guilt would rest, but it was not intended to raise the question of war guilt. He pointed out the unreliability of many official documents and deplored the tendency to accept them as gospel.

Points to Be Considered

The character of the writer of a document, he considered an essential study for the diplomatic historian, who must also study those from whom the information was obtained, and those for whom it was intended. He showed that instructions sent out on paper are not always a sufficient indication of the character of a foreign minister, since any clue of intrigue or deliberately misleading instructions are not preserved on paper.

How far, he asked, is a minister to be taken literally when, for various reasons he may be pursuing a course which his government may not approve. The historian's greatest security, he said, lay in the comparison of parallel reports to several countries relating to the same events. Professor Seton-Watson emphasized the danger that a list of one-sided interpretation of modern diplomatic history might consciously or unconsciously pass into the text-books on which the new generations of Europe and America might be brought up, and for this reason he urged the importance of opening up all archives to historians as widely as possible.

Progress of American Societies

Under the auspices of the Institute of Historical Research, Waldo Gifford Leland, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., spoke on the work of the American Council of Learned Societies and of the International Union of Academies. The movement toward a greater degree of international co-operation in all branches of intellectual activity, he said, had increased markedly since 1919. The American Council of Learned Societies is the American member of the International Union of Academies. One of its enterprises of interest to scholars, especially historians, was the compilation of a catalogue of the vast stores of man-

uscripts of foreign origin, both ancient and modern, which were in American libraries and often almost unknown. The council's most ambitious undertaking was the continuation, said Mr. Leland, of the Dictionary of American Biography, a project made possible by the generous subvention of the New York Times.

Grants to Scholars

The Council of Learned Societies gave small grants, he said, to individual scholars to aid them in their researches and in considering a program of research in the general field of cultural relations between Europe and America. Mr. Leland declared that the most important development of international co-operation was the recent organization of the International committee of Historical Sciences at Geneva, made possible by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial. Oslo, Norway, will be the next meeting place of the International Historical Congress in July, 1928.

In the economic history section Ephraim Lipson, reader in economic history at Oxford, announced the formation of a new economic history society and the publication of the Economic History Review, of which Mr. Lipson and R. H. Tawney are to be the editors. Alluding to the growth of interest in economic history, the speaker said it was notorious that in the ordinary kind of history taught in schools made little appeal to boys and girls.

"Drum and Trumpet" History

It was not surprising that what had been called mere "drum and trumpet" history made but little impression, when it was remembered what progress was being made in economic history. Out of the need for establishing closer relations between students and teachers the new organization had sprung, and the Review would provide a medium for the publication of articles on economic history and keep students in touch with their subject. Articles would be published on the conditions of all other countries.

In the discussion that followed the growing demand for economic history was stressed, and the point as to whether economic history was a separate subject, or merely one branch of ordinary history, brought out some interesting arguments, but generally the trend of opinion was that the formation of the new society would give a great impetus to this vital side of world historiography.

SLIGHT EMPLOYMENT DECLINE IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON (P)—A slight decline in industrial activity in June occasioned some decrease in employment, although no great amount of unemployment occurred in any one section of the country, the Labor Department reports.

Most of the decrease in employment was attributed to seasonal conditions. Textile manufacturers made further reductions in their forces, particularly those in New England and the middle Atlantic states, while a falling off in employment also was shown in the shoe industry.

HASSAN BEY RESIGNS

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15—The Cabinet has accepted the resignation of Hassan Bey, the Minister of Finance. Abdul Halik's nomination as successor has been approved by Kemal, President of the Republic.

Spreading Trees for Broad Streets



Upper Row, Left: Tulip Trees, Sometimes Called Tulip Poplars and Yellow Poplars; Right, Money Locusts, Late Summer; Lower Row, Left to Right: Willow Oak in Winter; California Pepper Trees at Riverside, Calif.; Sugar Maple (on Left) and White Oak (on Right); Each 32 Years Old and Nearly the Same Size.

Right Trees for the Right Street Horticulture's New Mandate

Experiments Prove Oaks Best for City Ornamentation;
Elms Win Second Place

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence

WITH a view to securing scientifically exact information on the subject, Government horticulturists have for a long time been experimenting with a variety of trees in different localities throughout the Nation. The result of these experiments has been to upset many previously conceived ideas on the subject.

Before ornamental tree-planting for town or city streets is undertaken, a number of important points must be given attention. Trees native to one part of the United States may not thrive in another region. Some trees are objectionable because their roots penetrate defective sewers, while others grow their roots so near the surface that they have a tendency to heave or crack sidewalks. Only vigorous trees that will with-

stand the dust and smoke of a city should be planted to ornament the streets. The root system should be hardy, not easily affected by unusual soil conditions, by restricted feeding areas, or by root pruning in case street improvements are made. The shape of the top of the tree should be suited to the width of the street; in general it should be rather high-headed or easily trained to that form and of open growth.

Autumn Foliage

Of only a little less importance is the character of the foliage masses, whether dark or light, heavy and somber, or open and airy, and also whether the foliage has vivid autumn colorings. The resistance of the tree to fungi, insect pests, and tree diseases is another important consideration. Trees that bear showy flowers, fruits, or nuts are usually undesirable for street planting. It has been determined, for in-

stance, that oaks are the best trees for street planting. It is probable that oaks have not been more widely planted because in the North they are rather difficult to transplant. A white oak, however, which is one of the slow-growing varieties, will reach the same height as a sugar maple in the same period of time. Maples have been used more widely than oaks for street ornamentation, although they are considered less desirable than has been generally supposed. Elms are given second place in desirability for city streets by the Government experts, and sycamores third. Excepting the Lombardy poplar, most varieties of poplars are not recommended.

Of all the trees used for street planting, the oaks undeniably are the best. Although some of the handsomest species, like the white oak and live oak, are generally considered slow growers, they are in reality as rapid in growth as the sugar maple which is frequently planted as a street tree. All of the oaks are hardy and most of them long lived.

The Evergreen Oak

The red oak is probably the best tree for street planting in most sections of the United States. It is a large, oval, open-headed tree of rapid growth. Under good conditions a young red oak will grow four

feet in a single season. Like the other oaks it is slow in coming into leaf in the spring, but holds its foliage late in the fall. The leaves usually turn a brilliant red before they drop. The live oak, a noble and majestic tree, is adapted only to the extreme southern states. As its name indicates, it is an evergreen, and it is of slow growth, but wherever it is found, whether on streets or in public parks, it is the pride of the people.

The American elm, sometimes called the white elm and water elm, is one of the handsomest American shade trees. It has been the standard tree of New England, giving to the roadsides and village streets the characteristic appearance which is so attractive to summer visitors. The elm is tall and spreading, and where planted as near together as is customary on streets and country roads the effect of the mature trees is that of an arch formed by the growing together of their spreading tops. It is of rapid growth and long lived. This elm drops its leaves very early in the fall, but it comes into leaf early in the spring. It is now being grown all over the United States and is proving a valuable street tree even in towns and villages of regions where the rainfall is as low as 15 inches.

Tree of Heaven

In the heart of a city where the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting trees to grow, the albanian, a young red oak will grow four

or tree of heaven, will probably thrive when nearly all other kinds fail. The staminate and pistillate flowers of the pistillate trees should be used, as the odor of the blossoms of the staminate trees is very objectionable for about 10 days in late spring. These may be produced by grafting from suckers or root cuttings from such trees if they have not been grafted.

For use within reach of ocean spray or on sandy lands near the coast, the red oak and the red or scarlet maple are suitable as far south as Charleston, S. C., while the sweet gum and the live oak are equally good from Norfolk southward and along the Gulf of Mexico. The red oak, sweet gum, red maple, and eastern live oaks are all grown successfully along the Pacific Ocean, while the California live oak can be used from San Francisco southward.

The Decorative Palm

Palms do not make good shade trees, although they are effective in formal planting. Only in the most southern parts of the country and in western California should evergreen trees be considered for street planting. Magnolias, live oaks, and a few other broad-leaved evergreens may be used in these regions.

Where there is lack of sunshine in winter, due to short or cloudy days, it is desirable to admit all the light possible by using only deciduous trees. In all sections trees differ greatly in the time when they put out their leaves in the spring and lose them in the fall. Narrow streets should be planted with tall slender trees like the Lombardy poplar, or in some cases with small trees. Broad streets may be planted with spreading trees, or, if provided with a central parking space, with moderately sized trees in the center and on the sides, or with trees on the sides suited to the space and formal trees in the center. As a rule, native trees that have been tried out successfully in other towns of the same general locality should be given the preference.

The Maples

Among the maples are some undesirable trees much used for street planting and some that are valuable only in restricted areas or under special conditions. The maples are not as satisfactory for street planting as usually has been supposed, few of the species being suitable for this purpose and these only in a limited way.

An exception is the red maple, scarlet maple, or swamp maple, one of the most widely distributed American trees. It is found from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Rocky Mountains. Its leaves are the smallest of the eastern native maples, but it grows large and is usually of upright outline. It is better adapted to suburban conditions than to city streets and is one of the few trees that succeed well near the ocean. It has bright-red blossoms before the leaves appear, and the young leaves and fruits are also red. The mature leaves begin to color early, some branches coloring as early as the middle of July, assuming brilliant reds and yellows and staying on longer than those of the sugar maple. This handsome tree is not as much used as it deserves to be.

FRENCH RENEW ATTACK IN RIFE

Operations to Clear Out the
Natives Near Taza Are
Proceeding Slowly

By Special Cable

TANGIER, July 15—French operations to clear out the "hornet's nest" of natives living in the Cache de Taza—so-called because some of the highest peaks in the Atlas Range are found in the neighborhood, giving the country the appearance of a bulge on the map—are proceeding slowly and methodically.

The French were under no illusions as to the difficulties to be encountered in this part, which extends to south of Taza and to south-east of Fez, between the valleys of Sebou and Moulouya, and which is simply a mass of deep chasms and gorges between mountains, some of which are more than 10,000 feet high, where the snow is perpetual except in August.

After the surrender of Abd-el-Krim, and when there was nothing more to be feared farther north, the French turned their attention to the militant Berbers inhabiting the Cache de Taza, but not without first making another offer of conciliation, hoping that the extinguishing of Abd-el-Krim might have some effect, but their efforts proved futile, and two columns of 12,000 each, already prepared, were set in motion.

The position now is that the hostile tribes have been pushed back to the highest peaks and it is reported that final operations are about to commence on a big sanguinary scale. The issue it is believed cannot be in doubt with the overwhelming superiority of French forces under the leadership of men experienced in guerrilla warfare.

With the clearing up of the Cache de Taza there will be removed the last center of resistance to what Marshal Lyautey has called "the useful Morocco," partly because the hostility of the Atlas tribes prevented surveys being undertaken at the sources of some of the big rivers to provide a systematic scheme for the establishment of irrigation and hydro-electric works, of which the country stands greatly in need.

"An era of uninterrupted peace and progress may be looked for after the termination of the present campaign."

BUSINESS TO GAIN FROM DEBT ACCORD

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15—Provision in the Churchill-Caillaux debt settlement, by which the French Government undertakes to treat British firms on the same footing as French in compensating for war losses, has raised high expectations in north of England industrial circles.

The Federation of British Industries, representing the chief manufacturers here, in a statement published today says that the British claims, calculated on replacement value, amount to £2,550,000. The businesses which stand to benefit are mainly located in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Nottinghamshire.

**LOVEJOY
HYDRAULIC
USA**

Lovejoy

SHOCK ABSORBERS

HYDRAULIC

Take the Bounce Out of Balloon Tires

Many car manufacturers and experienced motorists who have tried other makes of shock absorbers declare that Lovejoys are far superior. They assure motoring SAFETY, as well as comfort. Every jolt is instantly absorbed in a cushion of oil—all side-sway and rebound eliminated—and steering made easy.

LOVEJOY MANUFACTURING CO.
51 Brighton Avenue, Boston

Automatic Illustrated

\$125

Model J

A popular priced set of Lovejoys to meet the requirements of owners of medium priced light weight cars.

Not attached by your local dealer, guaranteed for three years. Try a set for a month—then your dealer will refund your money if you want it.

CHOOSING SITES

Government and University to Locate on Green

Spectra from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States Weather Bureau is collaborating with the University of Michigan in sending out a reconnaissance expedition to locate sites for weather observatories on Greenland's inland ice caps. It is expected that information gained at these observatories may throw much light on the formation of icebergs and the ice fields in the North Atlantic steamship lanes.

A report by the Department of Agriculture indicates that "Greenland's icy mountains" are in reality an immense flat ice-cap extending two miles above sea level and spread over a base of rock surface for hundreds of miles. The ice is estimated to be about 1,000 feet thick, which is enough to

and brown like other arctic ice formations, the ice is reported to be so smooth that an airplane could land on it almost anywhere without difficulty. It is thought that the special contour of this ice-cap causes the cold winds that form above it to blow with hurricane velocities, so that they are influential in carrying many of the severe Atlantic storms that cause such havoc in the shipping lanes.

Natural scientists feel that meteorological observations taken at the point where such winds originate would be of great value to the vessels at sea. The expedition from the University of Michigan has already set sail and will establish a base at Halsteborg, Greenland, S.

P. Ferguson of the Weather Bureau will direct the selection of sites for the installation of stations, will have charge of all the instruments, and will participate in the experiments during the summer.

The problem of destroying icebergs near their birthplace, and before they become a menace to shipping, will also be considered. It may be possible to break them up with explosives in much the same fashion as ice has been broken up.

This summer's expedition, however, is chiefly for reconnaissance to the major explorations and studies to be made in 1927.

With conference rivals, but will not fight in the championship. The race begins Jan. 7 and ends March 5. The

[illegible]

Oklahoma, A. M. at Washington; 19—
 Iowa State, A. M. at Drake, Grinnell at Kansas
 State, A. M. at Kansas State, Oklahoma
 at Nebraska; 18—Washington at
 Central Oklahoma, Grinnell at Oklahoma,
 Oklahoma, A. M. at Nebraska; 21—Wash-
 ington at Missouri; 22—Drake at Grinnell,
 Grinnell at State, Oklahoma at Missouri,
 Missouri at Oklahoma, A. M. at Kansas
 State, Washington at Oklahoma; 23—
 Washington at Oklahoma.

24—Nebraska at Missouri; 25—Nebraska at
 Oklahoma, Iowa State at Grinnell at Okla-
 homa; 26—Kansas at Kansas State, Ne-
 braska at Drake, Missouri at Washington,
 Grinnell at Oklahoma, A. M.

The Tribune

WINTER 1920

"Its remarkable growth in the past
 two years deserves the careful atten-
 tion of purchasers of advertising space."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets
in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

For the Vacation
F. 11

FISH 8
Peanut Glacé
An Ideal Summer Confection
at your local drug store or
N. FISH CO., 100 North
Mass., for a 1-lb. can.

Green Boston (North Station) 11:00 A. M. Daily
Leave Montreal 5:00 P. M. Daily
On Sundays arrive Montreal 10:00 P. M.
Standard Time

Green Boston and Montreal

Library-Ob-
ador is the
on, Nashua,
seller, Bur-
ton commu-
er N.

THE
NEW HERRINGER
For comfortable night
sleep
Let us examine it. It daily
arrives Montreal
7:30 A. M. daily

MAINE RAILROAD
MONT RAILWAY
TIONAL RAILWAYS

RADIO

When Radio Becomes the "Nursie"

CALIBRATION
OF RADIO SETS
IS DIFFICULTMany Varying Elements
May Throw Off Settings
of Tuning Dials

By DON C. WALLACE

People ask just why a receiver is not calibrated in wavelengths. It is true that a receiver can be calibrated in wavelengths, but because of various reasons it has been deemed poor practice by many manufacturers.

The wavelength situation has been in a constant state of flux during the last few years, and even now it is impossible, so it seems, to get even the larger radio stations on a certain definite wavelength and to keep them there when once they are adjusted. The radio superintendents have quite good wave meters, but they are not nearly good enough. The appropriation given to the inspection service is pitifully small for this purpose, consequently their meters may easily be off, and in some instances the overlapping wavelengths of the different coils in the same wave meter do not agree with each other.

The Bureau of Standards, the Naval Research Bureau and others have been doing excellent work in this regard and things are gradually beginning to take a really definite status. It was just two or three years ago that the standards were actually different from those of today by as much as seven or eight meters within the radio band. Wave meters are quite sensitive instruments and any sudden jar or jolt is very likely to cause trouble, destroying the accuracy of the instrument. Unless the wave meter is thoroughly shielded, adjacent objects may change the calibration.

If the radio receiver is calibrated, the same difficulties and inaccuracies as were described as pertaining to the wave meter will also apply to the calibrated receiving set. In addition, the receiving set is often placed near steel filing cabinets, metal furniture or metal table tops, or near walls having metal lath as a base for the plaster or the stucco on the outside of the house. These things have frequently been found to cause slight changes in the dial settings. Where a loop is used for a pickup device this is especially true, and where the lead-in or other wiring connected to the set passes by or near these metal objects a slight tuning effect may be felt.

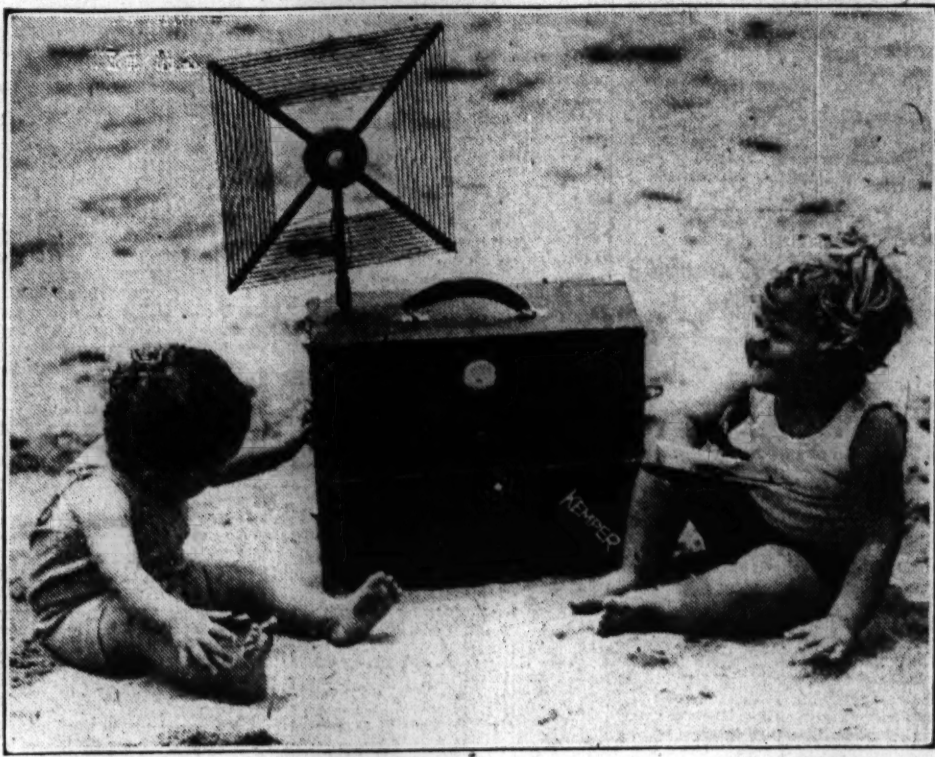
Those who have tried different lengths of antenna will easily appreciate the fact that the primary or antenna tuning is changed slightly with each change in the antenna. This is true almost every type of set now on the market. The fact that the different inductance and capacity values of the different types of antenna change the natural period of the primary, causing a slight readjustment of the primary tuning device or the secondary device connected directly to it. The constants of the antenna are likewise changed by the humidity, barometric pressure, presence or absence of rain or snow, the effect of damp, dry or snow-covered earth, feeding of trees or the absence of leaves in the fall, and many other more or less finely-drawn considerations. Coupled together they make enough of a difference to be decidedly noticeable. The writer has personally tested antennas which were from 1 to 2 per cent higher in wavelength a few hours after nightfall, as compared to the same antenna tested at midday when the sun was shining brightly.

So far we have spoken of the receiving set. The same difficulties and many more are often encountered at the transmitting station. When the distance from the transmitting station to the receiving set is so great that entirely different conditions prevail at each location, the combined errors from each place may add to each other, thereby doubling the error. Swinging (not fading) of signals due to the different positions of either the transmitting or receiving antenna, changes the wavelength of the station and likewise the position on the dial of the receiving set receiving that particular radio-casting station.

Those who have listened to the old type spark transmitter from a distance (fortunately there are almost no low wavelength spark stations left in the United States) will remember how the wavelength on certain nights would be in a constant state of change. In the vicinity of 300 meters, on a particularly bad night, this change would be from 20 to 40 meters up and down the scale. Sometimes the change would be gradual, and sometimes the jump would be instantaneous. The trained operator could nearly always follow this swing, although he had to be an adept at tuning quickly and surely and had to practically feel the changes as they occurred.

In all of the above we have practically left out of consideration the fact that almost all sets will change calibration slightly with different relationships between the various dial settings, with the gradual fading of the B batteries, with the slight changes in filament voltages due to different battery settings at different times; and in some cases, where the design of the set is such as to make logging practically impossible, unless a whole series of dial readings are taken. Present practice with regards to wavelength marking on the dials is limited to a few manufacturers, and even then there are no hair line markings, or close checking. A good deal of leeway for the user of the set is always indicated, for otherwise he might believe the set inaccurate, when in reality the reasons as outlined above cause the apparent discrepancies.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
William D. Edpatrick, C. S. B., will lecture at Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, July 19, 7 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of eight Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WACA, New York City, will broadcast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.



Underwood & Underwood

PUT the kiddies out on the beach in their bathing suits—set up a portable radio set and tune in on a children's program—then go about your duties in peace, as the youngsters will not stray far from the loudspeaker while rhymes and music are entertaining them. There are stories, too, of wondrous adventures in the land of make-believe. Then there are games explained and guided by people back

at the radio-casting studio who get just as much fun out of playing as the children themselves.

Even the very little tots like "radio nurse." In the above picture Cliff and Maxine Stowell of Los Angeles, are basking in the well-known sunshine of southern California. Sand pail and shovel, ball and bat—seem to have been surpassed by this new method of child amusement. W. T. M.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 16

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (312 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture radio service; Studio program by Moncton artists. 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNBT, Toronto, Ont. (347 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward concert orchestra. 8—Studio concert, CNRT String quartet.

WCRB, Portland, Me. (324 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—News of the day. 8:30—Sport results. 9—Ocean Haven quintet. 9:30—WEAF "Anglo Persians."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Musical. 7:30—"Dutch Girls Quintet." 8—From New York, "Anglo Persians." 9:30—Ed Andrews and his dance orchestra.

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Japanese Official
Studies Rail-Radio

Special Correspondence

Toronto, Ont.

WITH the object of investigating radio in Canada, Kikioji Suzuki of Tokyo, Japan, is now traveling through Canada. He is traveling on radio-equipped trains of the Canadian National System.

According to Mr. Suzuki, the Japanese Government railways are experimenting in the establishment of radio on their trains. The success achieved along this line by the Canadian National Railway caused him to be sent to Canada to study the conditions under which radio-equipped trains are operated.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (312 Meters)
8 p. m.—With Station WEA, New York City, special orchestra. 8:30—Recital presented by Mrs. Decourcy Rose and friends. 9—Anglo-Persians. 10—Weather forecast; supper music. Vincent Lopez Stiller Orchestra. John F. Gundersen at the organ.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (330 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Jack Horwitz Collegiate Sextet. 9:30—Talk by Arthur Haas. 10—Frank R. Wilson's Sacred Orchestra. 11—Anglo-Persians from WEA. 9:30—Studio program. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (312 Meters)
8 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 8—Detroit Orchestra and soloist. 9—From WEA.

WCAE, Washington, D. C. (330 Meters)
7 p. m.—Musical program by the Wardman Park Trio. 8—The Heavens in July. 9:15—Studio program. 9:30—Special program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (330 Meters)
8 p. m.—Sandman Circle—"The North Wind" (Ruskin), told by Lady Baltimore. 8:30—Dinner orchestra. Robert Iulu, conductor. 9:30—Organ recital from the Peabody Conservatory of Music. Howard R. Thatcher, organist. 10—Musical program. Lillian Howard Mann, recitalist. Marion Smith, Evelyn Up, violinist. 11—City Park Orchestra of Baltimore, Robert Iulu, conductor.

WGBR, Clearwater, Fla. (330 Meters)
8:30 to 10 p. m.—Pipe organ recital from Peace Memorial Church, presenting leading Clearwater soloist.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (330 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:15—Baseball scores. 8:30—News and market period. 9:30—Concert presented by the faculty of the Pittsburgh Music Institute. 9:35—Time signals, weather forecast and baseball scores.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

What They
are saying.

REPRESENTATIVE UPBRAW: "If the Democratic donkey ever expects to graze again on the White House lawn he must not stop too long in the big wet pastures."

J. L. GARVIN: "America spends as much on education as all the rest of the world put together."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "Of all forms of government, those administered by bureaus are about the least satisfactory to an enlightened and progressive people."

WILLIAM L. NELSON: "The suggestion has been made that there is needed in national legislative halls great sending stations so that speeches might be broadcast. My belief is that there is greater need for receiving stations so that those who stop too long in the public might hear from home!"

DR. CHARLES H. FLINT: "Leaders have, unconsciously perhaps, become more interested in holding office than in administering it."

KENT COOPER: "Accurate journalism will never be vicious journalism."

PAUL WHITEHEAD: "It is estimated that there are at the present time more than 1,000,000 saxophone players in the world."

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN: "Beware of the scholar who becomes an oracle. He is an uncertain guide and an impossible companion."

ROSCOE FOUNT: "Government of laws and not of men means that no man shall bend and warp or twist the law for private purpose."

of the orchestra continuously during the evening.
KXK, Hollywood, Calif. (331 Meters)
7 p. m.—Features program. 8 to 12—Courtney programs.

KWTR, Hollywood, Calif. (330 Meters)
6 p. m.—"Radio Press Agent" Hour with the Hawaiian Silver String Quintet and business announcements. 7—Gaylord Wilshire Lectures. 7:30—Prof. Alfred Cookman, president of the Los Angeles Nature Club. 8—Concert period, presenting the KWTR Concert Orchestra under the directorship of Loren Powell; vocal soloist.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (345 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's hour. 7:30—Scripture reading. 8—Program presenting Green Curry, harpist; William MacDougall, "Scotch Comedian," and others.

KOW, Portland, Ore. (330 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert; baseball scores. 7:30—Weather and market reports. 8—Concert of vocal and instrumental music. 10:30—Weekly frolic of the Keep Growing Wines Order of Hosts Club. 11—Fantasy stars and other features.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (345 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—States orchestra, under the direction of Waldemar Lind. 7—"Songs on the Air" by Henry B. Smith. 7:30—Business and investment talk. 7:50—Chamber of Commerce talk on "Industrial San Francisco." 8—Studio program. 9—Palace Dance Orchestra; Gene James director. 9:15—Book reviews by Harry A. Small. 10—States Orchestra.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (334 Meters)
9 to 12 p. m.—Dance program by Bob Neal and his Claremont Orchestra. 10—Studio program—intermission solos will be rendered by various members.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Poet of the Blackbird"

I CLIMBED the stairs to my friend's door and knocked. Entering, I found him in hat and coat throwing fresh coals on the fire. "Come in and make yourself at home," he called. "I'm flying off to 'Faust' and I want to hear the Spinning Song. Farewell." The door slammed and opened again. "You'll find a volume of Francis Ledwidge's poetry in the armchair."

I dropped into the armchair and held my hands out to the fire. Francis Ledwidge. How well I knew that name. The Irish poet-peasant. And his work. Lyrics, glad, singing things. I turned over the pages of the book and found that my friend had marked several passages in Lord Dunsany's introduction.

"Let us not call him the Burns of Ireland, nor even the Irish John Clare, though he is more like him, for poets are all incomparable (it is only the versifiers that resemble the great ones), but let us know him by his own individual song; he is the poet of the blackbird." Nothing could be more descriptive of this singer, whose verses are in turn as dew-wet and unburned, as rain-crisp and star-clear as his country but which always sing of "the sweet blackbird in the rain-bow." One after another the blackbirds play through his pages.

"And sweet the little breeze of melody,
The blackbird puffs upon the tree."

"The blackbird blows his yellow flute so strong,
Rolls away the notes in careless glee.
It breaks the rhythm of the thrush's song.
And puts red shame upon his rivalry."

"Sweet as rain-water is the blackbird's flute."

"Thinking of the golden summer glow,
I heard a blackbird whistle half his lay
Among the spinning leaves that slanted down."

"The blackbird in a thorn of waving white
Sang bouquets of small tunes that bid me turn
From twilight wanderings 'thru' some old delight."

But what else is marked in the introduction? For Lord Dunsany has perhaps presented the case of Francis Ledwidge better than anyone else, and well he might, for not only was he, as an author, sensitive to all that is imaginative and poetic, but as a captain of one of the divisions of Kitchener's first army, and of the battalion which Ledwidge joined, he was to know Ledwidge the man.

"If any who looked from a tower for a new star," I read, "watching for years the same part of the sky, suddenly saw it (quite by chance while thinking of other things), and knew it for the star for which he had hoped."

how many millions of men would never care? And the star might blaze over deserts and forests and seas, cheering lost wanderers in desolate lands, or guiding dangerous quests; millions would never know it.

"And a poet is no more than a star."
I have looked for a poet among the Irish peasants because it seemed to me that almost only amongst them there was in daily use a dictionary worthy of poetry, as well as an imagination capable of dealing with the great and simple things that are a poet's weapons. Their thoughts are in the springtime, and all their metaphors fresh; in London no one makes metaphors any more.

I recalled that most quoted poem of Ledwidge's, "Behind the Closed Eye," which contains such bits as

"The woodbine lassing the thorn,"
"Above me in their hundred schools
The magpies bend their young to rules,
And like an apron full of jewels
The dewy cobweb swings."

And
"Above me smokes the little town,
With its whitewashed walls and
roofs of brown."

What a perfect picture that calls up of the poet's town, Slane. Then come those four lines that should be incorporated into every dictionary as a definition of the blackbird:

"And wondrous, impudently sweet,
Half of him passion, half conceit,
The blackbird calls down the street
Like the piper of Hamelin."

I turned through the book, catching up such phrases as,

"pearly droppings of the dew
Emberly the cobwebs greyness,"
"There eagles wing
To eeries in the stars, and when they part
Their broad dark wings a wind is
born to buoy
The bee home heavy in the far evening moon."

"The moon leans on one silver horn
Above the silhouettes of morn."

And the etching—
"Still are the meadows, and still
Ripens the upland corn,
And over the brown gradual hill
The moon has dipped a horn."

The horn simile is used a number of times throughout like a Lovat Fraser drawing used again and again in different books. It is so good that we are always glad to see it.

There is something Chaucerian about this verse, about its genuine love for things that creep and crawl and fly, for

"smaller fowles (that) maken melodye,
That slepen al the night with open yhe."

Opponents of the school to which Mr. Ledwidge belongs, that school which is concerned with the beauties of nature as they stand when the sun comes over the hill, and the moon, always argue that entire preoccupation with nature in poetry is due to inability to deal with what they call the deeper things of human living and a consequent disregard of them. They should realize, however, that it is absolutely impossible to disregard such potentialities until you have mastered them. The writer who does not pour forth treatises on the apologetic but turns out pages written in clear, beautiful English is not thought incapable of writing about the infinitive. He has merely finished his days of worrying over technicalities and means of approach and is now pushing knee-deep through the clover. Ledwidge early passed the stage of the poetry of strife (which, in all such poetry, rhymes with life and wife and, and even with life) and turned to the open field and road for his inspiration. His philosophy was that of W. H. Davies when he asked,

"What is this life, if full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare."

"No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep and cows."

Cows. Sheep. I suddenly recalled a verse of Ledwidge's that I once learned.

"The sheep are coming home in Greece,
Hark the bells on every hill!
Flock by flock and fleece by fleece,
Wandering wide a little piece,
Through the evening red and still,
Stopping where the pathways cease,
Cropping with a hurried will."

The book dropped from my hands and I put out the light to watch the glow from the coals. J. C. T.

The Wonder of Water

The wonder of water. . . Think of it as the source of all the changeableness and beauty which we have seen in clouds; then as the instrument by which the earth. . . was modeled into symmetry, and its crags into grace; then, as, in the form of snow, it robs the mountains; then as it exists in the form of the torrent, in the iris which spans it, in the morning mist which rises from it, in the deep crystalline pools which mirror its hanging shores, in the broad lake and glancing river; finally, in the world, various, fantastic, timeless unity of the sea; what shall we compare to this. . . universal element for glory and for beauty. . .

There is hardly a roadside pond or pool which has not as much landscape in it as above it. It is not the brown, muddy, dull thing we suppose it to be; it has a heart like ourselves, and in the bottom of that there are the boughs of the tall trees, and the blades of the shaking grass, and all manner of variable pleasant lights out of the sky—Ruskin, "Modern Painters."

A Green Plush Romantic

Most of the things that one goes to buy live in shops and are purchased across counters. With motor cars it is quite different. Motor cars, for some reason or other, are displayed in luxurious surroundings closely resembling hotel lounges. Brilliant lighting effects swing from above; palms and other plants decorate each corner; armchairs and chandeliers stand about invitingly; in fact, it is a privilege to be allowed to enter; it is a privilege to set foot upon the highly polished parquet flooring and the rich Oriental rugs; it is a privilege to be addressed by one of the exclusive young men who spend their lives in the exalted atmosphere of supreme refinement.

These gentlemen apparently do not want you to buy anything. They do not even take their hands out of their pockets. They are satisfied with their own unapproachable completeness, they are superior even to the point of disdain, and such mundane things as price and payment must on no account be mentioned in their presence. It takes a brave heart to enter an auto store, and when the other day we saw two people on the threshold of one of these giant "lounges" we could not refrain from pausing for a moment outside the plate-glass windows to watch the little play within. As the door swung open a scent of new rubber came to us on our pavement, a scent peculiar to tires that have never yet tasted the road.

All of a sudden we were in a little shop in a country town, a shop that specialized in oils and paints and rubber goods, in pen nibs and children's mail-carts, and a very few bicycles. We were nine and ten then, and we were to be given a present. We were being taken to the shop to see if our legs were long enough to reach the pedals when the poet was at its lowest. The bicycle was wheeled into the show-room from some back premises by a boy with dirty hands, and we saw it for the first time, the most wonderful little machine that ever beheld the light of day.

It was a model, the salesman explained, and had been on exhibition somewhere or other—I believe he said it had won a prize. He held it firmly while, in turn, we mounted, stretching our toes to the pedals and assuring him that it was not a bit too big. It had the neatest little bell which made a double ring, and a tiny leather bag behind the seat, containing an oil can, and a spanner, and a little square of yellow polishing cloth. And the rubber tires were firm and hard and came of powder when you touched them. But more beautiful than all else were the plush handles.

And so it was bought—it was paid for and became our own. We had not yet learned to ride, so it was wheeled up to the house later in the day by the boy with the dirty hands. From the window that looked down the hill we saw it coming, we could even see the sun glittering on the handle-bars quite a long way off. It was brought round to the back door, and we thanked the boy and wheeled it into the hall, and there it stood all the evening with the lamp-light shining on it, and the smell of the new rubber filling the place and mounding the stairs to our bedroom.

It did not remain so shining for long. It became mud-splashed and dented here and there through attempts to ride it backwards down the hill, and the handle-bars grew dull, and sometimes the tires were rather flat. But it was always our most treasured possession, and every scratch only went to make up a record of exciting episodes.

The door of the motor store reopened. Business with the exclusive gentleman was at an end. He bent his sleek head over his clients as they departed, and we wheeled it into the hall, and there it stood all the evening with the lamp-light shining on it, and the smell of the new rubber filling the place and mounding the stairs to our bedroom.

We wondered about that a little as we walked on down the street, and we had no longing to be in their place. The romance of the green plush handles was ours.

Sails on the Adriatic

By Trieste the sea is emerald flecked with blue. An amphitheater of hills protects the port at the back; west, the coastal flatlands commence on their way toward Venice; south, the headlands recede successively into soft haze.

Upon the sea are ships with sails the like of which are seldom seen by other harbors. Consider the boats, aqua, snub-nosed, lounging through the water as if to say the days are pleasant and speed of small importance. Gallantly painted are they, each after the peculiar pleasure of their owner or captain. Take, for example, the manner in which three are decorated: hawseholes with buttons of rose, below a band of gray, then a stripe of rose, followed by the ship's side to the waves reach in black; hawseholes of red, white band, blue stripe, green from there down to the water; and hawseholes again red, but with blue bulwark and stripe, black body.

The ships are lugger-rigged, the sails four-sided, bent to a yard hanging obliquely on the mast. Skillful patching provokes the varying tones in single sails of one color, such as dark green and light green, red and orange. Other sails are bicolored and white, yellow and white, a red corner, yellow basis with large blue splash in the center, pale green and brick red, or red, ochre and orange. On the shores the red-roofed houses, like possession of hillsides, and across these water among the olive groves like wanders among the sheep. It is May and where fields appear the grain is a thick carpet that the breeze ripples over the rippling surface of the sea. In this setting these sailing ships supply the color which parakeets offer to the forests of Brazil, which flowers bring the Alpine hillside in spring, and which the butterflies yield to Java.

In an Adirondack Bay

Brown are the shallows—brown as that fawn
Who splashed in them till he saw
the dawn;
Sun-touched, the shallows catch the light
And glitter and turn from brown to bright.

The blackbird sounds his vagrant trill.
The frog's shrill drum is never still,
Dragonflies have whirling wings,
The warm air palpates and rings;
And through it all I hear one tune—
A resonant song from the lips of June.

—Francis Sterne Palmer, in The Outlook.



Sixty Minutes to Wait

According to the indicator the train was sixty minutes late at Rugby. Sixty more minutes of appalling noise and smoke and grayness; of weary rushing backward and forward; of pushing and calling, and shouting and "wheeeing" and steaming. The road outside would be little better—worse perhaps—for the drizzle had turned to rain.

An empty seat on a comparatively neglected portion of the platform was chosen. After all, sixty minutes is not an eternity; three of them had already disappeared, the others would melt away if only something of interest would come along.

On the opposite wall a bill poster was busy hanging big pieces of highly colored paper. He did his work with dexterity. He fixed the top corner of the upper half, slapped about with his brush on the back, pushed it into position, slapped it a time or two, and there was the top portion in place. While he was selecting the lower half from the many pieces of folded paper in the satchel which slung from his waist he was amusing to speculate upon the subject of the advertisement. Something with a blue sky and enormous white clouds, and tips of mountains, or rocks maybe. And then, the lower half having been added, an island appeared, a place of enormous beauty, and extremely strange shadows. Across the foot was written the one word "Bark."

Just a year ago we visited Bark. Not at all the Bark of the poster, but an island of magic, of fitting sunlight, of shimmering beauty, of wonderment. The boat was to leave Guernsey early in the morning, and we were there. But fine days speak a language that everyone understands, and by the time we arrived at the small ticket office a head poked itself out and announced that the tickets for that trip were exhausted.

There, across the water, beyond Jethou and Herm, in a haze of promise, lay the one place of all others where we would be. We looked at the shimmering beauty, and down with its cargo of happy faces, and felt it was almost more than we ought to be called upon to bear. And then a whisper went through the little band of left-behind. Someone said that someone else thought that a very small vessel—a motor boat—had been about to leave for Sark from another little pier, and like hares scurrying across a field to secure a meal, we ran in and out of ropes and lobster pots, and hand-carts, and lanterns, to where the motor boat lay. Nothing could be sweeter. The sudden reversal of our disappointment as we jumped aboard from the quay side, the close proximity of the glorious water, the utter gladness of our companions.

And so we went to Sark. There are places in the world—a

Midsummer Noon

From distant pasture lands the bleat of sheep
Comes faintly upon the wind to me;
About my window trills a vagrant bee—
Low down: must, to the flowers asleep:
Beyond the orchard yellow wheat stands deep,
And scythes, bright-bladed, glitter to and fro,
And suited to the cadence, rhythmic, low,
Drifts back the measured song of those who reap.

The spider sleeps within his hammock web,
The lizard on the sun-bathed daisy sprawls;
Above my head I hear the drowsy croon
Of doves beneath the jutting of the roof;
While from the zenith with the sunset falls
The subtle somnolence of summer noon.

—From "The Poem" of Robert Cameron Rogers.

Goodness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE statement was once made regarding a certain person: "Her only failing is that she is too good!" We all know that it is impossible for anyone really to be "too good," and that when someone uses the term to describe another, there is often manifested a lack of moral courage in the individual to stand for what is really right and to point out and rebuke error honestly. This often results in selfishness and other erroneous traits being encouraged in others and endured at their hands. Real goodness is Godlikeness. A false sense of goodness, like the counterfeit of any other spiritual quality, is evil belief.

Man's real dwelling place, then, is in good, in the kingdom of heaven or the consciousness of harmony. There is no night—darkness or error—in this spiritual realm. The question is: Are we dwelling in this kingdom through conscious unity with God, or are we, in subservience to false material belief, being tossed about in a supposititious material realm?

If one is keeping his consciousness filled with good, even though he may seem to be surrounded by an inhospitable environment, his continued realization of good will surround him with that which corresponds with his vision. It cannot be otherwise, according to God's perfect law. It is only through conscious unity with God that we are enabled to hear His voice and do His bidding.

In "Unity of Good" (p. 4) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The attainment of the understanding of His [God's] presence, through the Science of God, destroys our sense of imperfection, or of His absence, through a divine sense that God is all true consciousness." One exemplifies good in proportion to his expression of this true consciousness. Recognizing and appropriating true consciousness is a process which never fails to lead one into green pastures and beside still waters.

Since goodness is Godlikeness, goodness of necessity must include Godlike thinking and, subsequently, the rejection from thought of everything that is not Godlike. Since man is created in the image and likeness of God, we must see this truth regarding him. Then it is possible to refuse to accept as true or real any presentation of physical sense testimony to the contrary about ourselves or others.

Any problem may be solved by the correct realization of the truth. At times it may require a great deal of

A Visitor

Look now, at this new companion of his. In the perfect stillness of sea and sky and land, and while his eyes are far away, some quick movement near at hand tells him that he is not alone. A small rabbit, the very tiniest of baby rabbits, a ball of brown fur, has come quickly along, all unconscious of his presence until it is within three yards of him. It trots here and there, with a leisurely, ungainly tripping, nibbling the grass now and again, never looking up. And then, suddenly, it stands still, and the fat little ball of fur has great staring eyes—staring with observation, not fright, for very likely it has never beheld a human being before. The big, flat, gray eyes regard him unwinkingly; there is no movement. Then, with a little forward jerk of the head, up go the long ears, and again the motionless staring. Then up goes the baby rabbit itself on its hind-legs, the fore-paws comically drooping; and again the steadfast stare at this immovable strange creature seated on the rock. Then by some accident he inadvertently stirs a hand or a foot—the eighth of an inch will do it—and at the very same instant the earth is left empty; there is only a glimmer of white disappearing into the bracken a dozen yards away.—"Shannon Bells," by William Black.

Paris Perfume

In this old street, as in a world apart,
The little flower-maker piles her art.
Like some rare cameo in a jeweled setting—
The flight of time and seasons quite forgetting!
The heaped-up shining silver of her hair
Crowning a face most delicately fair.
Her cheek has caught the bloom of her rare roses,
Her hand the grace of what it oft incloses;
The lovely symmetry of her face
And her vision broadens as she dwells in thought.
Upon the joy her artistry will give
Unto a world which has forgot to live.
A: simply and as patiently as she—
Turning the prose of work to poetry,
Loving the labor rather than the gain—
It bays her flowers—their perfume
Here immortal! Amy Smith.

Quotations

Pope is the Talbot of all English poets, Shakespeare only excepted. Of "quotations"—lines or phrases which have become part of our common speech and incorporated in the structure of our common thought. This is itself high praise; but it is not the praise of poetry, which is a nobler thing. The whole of Paradise Lost has contributed only some half-dozen such. Young, a poet only of the second or third rank and now almost forgotten, comes, I think, next after Pope in his abundance. J. W. Mackail, in "Studies of English Poets."

study and consecration to realize the aliveness of good; but in the degree that this is done, is the problem solved. Once a home was severed through the manifestation of error by a member of the family. Another member was a Christian Scientist, and had tried very faithfully to solve the problem according to the teachings of Christian Science, but had seemed unable at the time to do so. She was, however, faithful and persistent in her study and application of the truth, and it was not long before she reached the place where she saw clearly that, good being all, the error was not and never had been real. The persistent realization of this truth wrought a miraculous change in affairs; and in a very short time the family was reunited and a greater sense of harmony realized than had ever before been known.

The real goodness one has attained may be measured by his gratitude; for it is not gratitude the recognition of ever present good? Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." The recognition of good and gratitude for it bring one into conscious unity with God, the source of all blessings. Every good deed done is positive proof of immortality, or "God with us," since all good that is manifested must come from God. One who comprehends the truth about man as the reflection of God, of unchanging good, is beginning to see that his God-reflected, real nature is good, and that any manifestation to the contrary is abnormal and unnatural, hence unreal. Nothing but spiritual thinking and living can ever satisfy, for they are in harmony with man's natural state—his Godlikeness.

It was Jesus' great goodness that drew the multitudes to him for healing. In the Gospel of John we read, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Throughout his entire ministry Jesus was found constantly practicing good by teaching and healing. We can truly follow in his footsteps only by exemplifying his life and work. Jesus clearly recognized and taught that the goodness he expressed was not of himself, but of God, as is evidenced by his reply to the young man who addressed him as "Good Master," when he said, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God."

The recognition of God's immutable goodness is expressed in the words of a beautiful hymn:

"His goodness stands approved,
Which cannot from glory to glory,
I'll drop my burden at His feet,
And bear a song away."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

The Honor System in Nine State Universities in All Departments

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence
THERE are 40 state universities in the United States. Of this number, nine institutions observe the honor system in all their colleges and departments, and seven observe it in certain departments, one requires a written pledge of honesty before taking examinations in certain classes, six universities were not heard from, and 17 make no attempt at present to carry out the honor system. Of the 17, two once maintained the system in its entirety, but were forced by lack of student co-operation to abolish it, and one institution is required now and then to inaugurate it, but without sufficient forces and earnestness to make its success a guaranteed thing, officials feel.

The University of South Carolina claims to be the first institution in the United States to utilize the honor system, which it calls "the eleventh commandment of the student world." The honor idea has been traditional on the campus from the very beginning. It was never formally adopted, university authorities say, because it never needed to be. It was in existence at the founding of the university in 1801, and it has remained ever since as "its highest tradition and most cherished heritage."

In 1842 the University of Virginia received from a faculty member, Prof. Henry St. George Tucker, the following resolution which was immediately adopted: "Resolved, that in all future written examinations for distinction or other honors of the university, each candidate shall attach to the written answers presented by him on such examination, a certificate in the following words: 'I, A. B., do hereby certify upon honor that I have derived no assistance during the time of this examination from any source whatever, whether written or oral or in print, in giving the above answers.'" Since then the form has been slightly modified, but the pledge now reads: "I hereby certify upon honor that I have neither given nor received assistance on this examination."

Officials at the University of Virginia feel that the signing of this pledge may act as a deterrent to those of dishonest inclinations, for in addition to dishonest work there comes the added act of dishonest statement regarding it. No one, declare the officials, should work dishonestly, and there seems to be sufficient evidence, he is reported to the president of his class, and unless he wishes to leave the university at once, he may be called upon to explain himself. Often, however, if a student is guilty he leaves at once, not having the summons, for a student detects him in what appears to be guilty circumstances, and he advises immediate departure. However, if he prefers to remain, but fails to explain the circumstances satisfactorily, he is asked to leave, and there is no case on record in which a guilty student failed to comply with this request of the honor committee. The accused, asked to clear himself, may demand a trial, either public or private. So far as can be ascertained, there have been but two public trials.

The University of Virginia feels that it handles such cases admirably, since the students themselves are in absolute control of the administration of the honor system, and that although the honor committee is given no powers of compulsion, its decisions are nevertheless backed by the entire student body. There is a marked absence of elaborate legal machinery. The honor committee does not exist as a standing vigilance committee, or as the custodian of the morality of the student body, or as a star chamber for the secret and summary trial and punishment of offenders. It has no permanent chairman, the presiding officer being the president of the department of which the accused is a member.

Ample opportunity is given all new students to become acquainted with the system, so it is not thought too severe a penalty to disqualify summarily those who fail to live up to it. Since violations of the honor code are a menace to the integrity of the honor system itself, it is felt that no exceptions to its prescribed penalties can be considered. When a student registers he is presented with a printed explanation of the code, and is impressed with the importance of reading and understanding it. On the first Monday night after the opening of the session it is explained to all new students by the older ones. It is read by students at all classes shortly after the opening of the fall term. The first issue

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of the college paper is devoted chiefly to a discussion of the system. With all of these opportunities for obtaining the importance of the system, and living daily in an atmosphere vibrating with its purpose, summary dismissal of offenders is looked upon as a perfectly justifiable measure. No publicity whatever is given the departure of a student who leaves the university at the request of the honor committee.

Honesty
That there may be just cause for pride on the part of university officials on the working out of the honor system is seen in an editorial in a Richmond, Va., paper written in January of this year. It is called "Where Honesty Is The Thing," and reads in part:

General public sentiment with a good healthy backbone, a moral tone makes the finest sort of support and basis for vitality for the body politic, any social group, or any community. To make it "the thing" to be honest, for example, in a community . . . is to insure good groundwork for the upbuilding of a handsome superstructure of honest community structure. In these days when so much is said about dishonesty among the youth of the land, about almost "universal cheating" in examinations, and about all the other devilry and lawlessness permeating the student bodies of various institutions, it is good to review the record of one institution, two, indeed, where the honor system has worked out splendidly—in one virtue, at least. At the University of Virginia and at Washington and Lee began such a system the latter part of the last century. The initiative was in the class room where students signed a statement—that they had received no help and, given none; that starting soon justified the faith in general honor among students. From that beginning the general habit of honesty and its resultant reputation for honesty among the students spread to the college towns, where merchants soon accepted confidently the checks of students, granted them the accommodation of credit, and generally treated them, and without regret afterwards, as honest young men. Speaking of the spread of the honesty atmosphere to the community relations and the town, one investigating writer says: "University of Virginia students can ride on street cars on credit, and the conductors have forgotten their pocketbooks." . . . And all this is refreshing and reassuring and hopeful. . . . Students are expected to be honest, and they have been led, and in the right direction, with the accent on "right." They can do it; they can make the next generation do it better; and the matter of morals as well as manners.

The University of Florida has for years operated an honor system whose administrative committee is composed of members elected from each class for this purpose. This student honor committee strives in

Cultural and Technical Balance

Special from Mobilizer Bureau
London, Eng.

ENGINEERING, chemistry, building, commerce and the like, are the subjects of the technical education which is taught in the right way as any of the subjects beloved by the pedants," said A. E. Evans, president of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutes at their recent meeting. The technical teacher can trade for citizenship and character, he continued, as effectively as any other teacher. It is high time to abolish the intellectual snobbery which looked upon art, literature, music or the classics as members of an educational family with natural science as a sort of distant cousin, while technology and commerce were spurned.

Mr. Evans' speech was particularly interesting in one respect. He differed from the opinion of many people with regard to day continuation schools and works schools, contending that junior technical schools could be made to serve the object in view much better than could day continuation schools, and added with a touch of irony that he must point out emphatically that the significance of technical education had been overlooked by the National Association of Head Teachers, as was natural in a body which did not number technical teachers in its ranks. A resolution passed by the technical teachers protested against the tendency to regard technical school classes as classes in purely vocational subject. The conference is of opinion, it continued, that the technical institutes are well adapted to be the geographical centers of local education activities and that the grouping of such activities would do much to break the illogical barriers that often exist between what is

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every way possible to promote honesty among the students in all their work. It is part of the duty of this committee to conduct a fair trial in the rare cases of offenders against the honor system. Its verdict in these trials is final, but it is kept secret from all save those concerned. The founders of the University of South Carolina declared that "a disciplined mind and nobility of

character are the twin goals of education, and in education, as in life, the ethical value outweighs the intellectual." The University of South Carolina considers the conduct of the honor system as a means of securing honesty in the examination room one of the smallest parts of its achievements. It considers that achievement a starting point, not an end. The university honor system aims to give the student "a point of view, a principle of sanity, a rule of honor; it sends him out with a soul tempered to disdain wealth attained by fraud or force, to scorn power won by ignoble surrender, to refuse leadership gained by base means."

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Edinburgh's Technical Education

Edinburgh, Scot.
Special Correspondence
IN SCOTLAND one finds thousands of men and women who turn eagerly to intellectual refreshment and inspiration after doing

famous as the center of the printing trade, which gives employment to over 10,000 men and women. Voluntary day classes are also carried on in commercial and domestic subjects. For these there is an en-



The Molders' Workshop, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Photo by D. H. Moore

rollment of 500 and each pupil attends three hours daily. Compulsory classes are carried on at two centers for unemployed boys and girls in respect of unemployment benefit. The enrollment for session 1924-5 for these was 344. Many individual firms and certain governmental departments also have day classes in subjects of cultural education and in commercial work. The total enrollment in the day continuation classes averages 2000 for the winter and summer sessions.

The various trade centers are in all parts of the city, and there are at least 2000 students, places with full up-to-date equipment for all the representative trades. The latest addition to the technical centers is the William A. Ramsay Technical School. This school possesses exceptionally complete equipment in all branches of building and motorwork, including a wood mill with a large variety of woodworking machines. It is also equipped for general engineering, pattern making, tailors'

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Plea of a School Inspector

Toronto, Can.
Special Correspondence

DRASTIC criticism of the defects in the school system of Toronto is contained in an open letter addressed to Chairman Kerr of the school board by J. W. Rogers, senior inspector of the public schools of Toronto.

After making an acknowledgment of the desire of the chairman to work in the interests of the children, and his unflinching courtesy and kindness, he points out that his predecessors erred by excluding from their council public school inspectors with the wisdom, the experience and the success of years of faithful service, and accepted instead the solitary advice of the stranger, which led from bad to worse. Continuing, he warns Mr. Kerr that if he follows in their steps it will be an unpardonable offense. "A short time ago," states Mr. Rogers, "England was in a near-catastrophe brought about by the thoughtless obedience of the masses to the dictates of others. England was saved by the loyal heroism of one man, not more than by the love of king and country in the very hearts that were not able to think for themselves. And such is the state of mind of the school child of today, that his reasoning power has dwindled to a habit of mere guessing; so that, unless immediate measures are taken to remedy this evil, the children will shortly become the prey of the spoiler."

Mr. Rogers in further detailed statements traces the present state of educational stagnation to the fact that the school inspectors have been robbed of their authority and power. He says: "Educational economic blunders are likely to recur again and again unless you restore their position, privileges and prerogatives to the inspectors, who have been robbed of everything but the name. It is an educational blunder of the first order to disturb the organization of the schools by filling up vacant places after the best classification possible has been made. Whatever the purpose may be, forced promotions make successful teaching well-nigh impossible. There is certainly a lowering of the standard of efficiency in every class where it occurs. Not only so, but it develops habits of inactivity and indifference which are a menace to progress in the class. Every unnecessary repetition in teaching lengthens the probation period in class and adds to the cost."

The writer terms it an educational blunder "to detract from the authority, the dignity or the honor of the inspector. . . . The success of the inspector's work depends on his prestige; and his worth upon his independence of judgment."

"Two educational propositions have been made by me in recent years. One to teach numbers instead of symbols by avoiding the use of symbols until the child became familiar with numbers apart from symbols. This proposition was voted down on motion of one outside inspector, seconded by another outside inspector. This vote was put to shame by the wisdom of the Minister of Education, who embodied my suggestion in his new curriculum."

"The other proposition was to develop more thoroughly a sound system of penmanship by establishing through the teachers' Institute a course in this subject, voluntarily established and paid for by the teachers. This was conducted for one year with marked success. But apparently, lest a suggestion of this kind should prove successful, the inspectors were whisked away to other fields, to realize that it is not desirable for inspectors to attempt any improvements in their domains. "Let it be distinctly understood that I am seeking neither salary, promotion, nor honor. But I am seeking the liberation of the children from the thralldom of mental inactivity."

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possible. There is certainly a lowering of the standard of efficiency in every class where it occurs. Not only so, but it develops habits of inactivity and indifference which are a menace to progress in the class. Every unnecessary repetition in teaching lengthens the probation period in class and adds to the cost."

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"Two educational propositions have been made by me in recent years. One to teach numbers instead of symbols by avoiding the use of symbols until the child became familiar with numbers apart from symbols. This proposition was voted down on motion of one outside inspector, seconded by another outside inspector. This vote was put to shame by the wisdom of the Minister of Education, who embodied my suggestion in his new curriculum."

"The other proposition was to develop more thoroughly a sound system of penmanship by establishing through the teachers' Institute a course in this subject, voluntarily established and paid for by the teachers. This was conducted for one year with marked success. But apparently, lest a suggestion of this kind should prove successful, the inspectors were whisked away to other fields, to realize that it is not desirable for inspectors to attempt any improvements in their domains. "Let it be distinctly understood that I am seeking neither salary, promotion, nor honor. But I am seeking the liberation of the children from the thralldom of mental inactivity."

"To do this it is necessary to displace the present imperfect and unsatisfactory training of teachers, and to substitute for it one based on the needs of elementary school children."

SCHOOLS—United States
CONSTRUCTIVE LANGUAGE EXERCISES
A help to correct the common grammatical mistakes in spoken English. Authorized and recommended by educational authorities.
See a copy. Special rates to schools.
M. ISABELLE HUTCHINSON
2602 Seventh Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

SCHOOLS—United States
STUDY ART!
Begin October 4
Drawing, designing, painting, modeling, illustrating, commercial art, interior decorating, costume designing, cartooning, craft, bookbinding.
THE KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE
3500 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

SCHOOLS—United States
CURTIS
A School for Young Boys
This year, 30 boys, 14 to 16 years. Tuition, \$1,200. Tuition, personal attention, strong, clear influence; a training in "The Durable Satisfaction of Life."
FREDERICK E. CURTIS, Principal
3800 Broadway, New York City

SCHOOLS—United States
Ghaung Hall School
351 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Sq.)
Established 1825
Prepares boys exclusively for Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

SCHOOLS—United States
Bordentown Military Institute
If you want your boy trained for specialists to meet the responsibilities of manhood, speedily and efficiently in college or in business.
Write, telephone or visit
COL. T. D. LONDON, Principal
4th Year. BORDENTOWN, N. J.
SPECIAL SUMMER SESSION

SCHOOLS—United States
Pacific Military Academy
TODAY'S BOY
FOMORROW'S MAN
Individual instruction by Teachers who are College Graduates with a natural aptitude for Teaching Boys.
Summer Term: July 1st to Sept. 1st.
Fall Term: Sept. 1st to June 1st.
Readers of this paper are invited to inspect our Academy.
For information: Register, Pacific Military Academy, CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

SCHOOLS—United States
Howard Seminary
Where New England Traditions Count in the Girl's Education.
Forty-fourth Year
A Variety of Outdoor Sports Meets the Needs of Modern Girls
Standard College Preparatory Course, One-Year Intensive Course for College Preparation
Part Graduate Course for Older Girls
Academic Course, Art of Expression, Dramatic, Music, and Art
For Catalogue Address: MR. A. M. HENSON, 105 Howard Avenue, West Bridgewater, Massachusetts

SCHOOLS—United States
Winnwood School
A CO-EDUCATIONAL school, fifty miles from New York, on beautiful Long Island. Accredited and a member of The University of the State of New York. Primary through college preparatory. Individual instruction.
LAKE GROVE
LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK

SCHOOLS—United States
University of Colorado
Second Term
July 26 to August 27
Courses in Arts and Sciences, Law, Business Administration, Engineering, Art, Journalism, Music, and Education. In co-operation with New York School of Fine and Applied Arts

UPWARD TREND OF SECURITIES IS UNCHECKED

Prices Move Irregularly Higher—Specialties in Demand

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Sentiment Is Mixed

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With speculative sentiment becoming more mixed alternate waves of buying and selling orders swept over the market, causing much irregularity during the forenoon.

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The ruling rate for call loans was unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Irregular

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"The French situation is very prosperous. There is a large building boom, crops are good and people are working. With depreciated currency France is paying off a number of her international obligations which should put her in a strong position. Her people are paying taxes industriously in this way."

"The European nations might be treated as big corporations that have more or less gone, or are going, into the hands of a receiver. They will have to be thoroughly re-organized and new economic structure built up and they will need new working capital before they can be returned to their boards of directors."

"The standard of living has improved in Europe since the war and labor is demanding any activity at a higher wage than ever before."

"It looks as if the world is on the eve of an industrial boom. Our prosperity will lead to world prosperity when there has been a readjustment of economic structures and wages."

CITY OF BOSTON'S CASE

On June 29, City of Boston had no deposit in leading banks and trust companies cashed \$2,000,000 in checks.

Leading depositaries were: Merchants National, \$2,000,000; First National, \$1,500,000; Second National, \$1,200,000; First National, \$1,000,000; Old Colony, \$1,000,000; and Exchange Trust, \$500,000.

WHEEL SCRAP OFFERS

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Desires to sell higher prices for scrap within the next few days. Stocks in yards are low because of inability to obtain scrap.

They have mills are willing to buy heavy melting scrap at \$10.00 to \$10.75, but cannot get material at that price.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 15.—(AP)—Bank today was 5 1/2 per cent. Bank of England's 3 per cent bill was sold at 104.00. The 3 per cent bill was sold at 104.00.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	July 15	July 14
500 Abtill	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
400 Adm. Ex.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
500 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Adv. R. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P. P. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P. P. P. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	July 15	July 14
500 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Adv. R. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P. P. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Am. Can. P. P. P. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
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CONVERSE CO. PROFITS LARGE

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	July 15	July 14
500 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
500 Adv. R. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
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Associated Gas and Electric System

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FORECAST OF STOCK PRICES

Banker Says Bear Market Unlikely as Long as Business Is Good

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, in Cleveland Trust Company Bulletin, comments on stock and bond market, conditions as follows:

Dividends, speculation and the long-term value of money are the three factors which are influencing the stock market, and in some respects the most important of these three factors is the fundamental value of money.

It is not often the case that stock prices in the main reflections of changes in the long-term value of money, for the actual dollar value of the bonds is more or less unchanged, and the element of speculation is not a dominant one in affecting bond prices.

Fluctuations in stock prices reflect the combined influence of the changes in the long-term value of money, the changes in dividend payments and the alternating tide of speculation.

The trend of long-term money rates, as reflected by bond prices, is the most important factor in determining the direction of sustained movements of stock prices.

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ATLANTIC PROFIT LOWER

The Atlantic Coast Line reported its profit for the first six months of 1926 as \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,200,000 for the same period in 1925.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL EARNINGS UP

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company reported its earnings for the first six months of 1926 as \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,200,000 for the same period in 1925.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

NEW YORK

LONG ISLAND

Flushing

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Changing Europe

Though the negotiations about disarmament in Europe do not seem to be making very rapid progress, as is perhaps natural when it is remembered that the war ended less than eight years ago, another current of opinion is moving there which may in the long run have great effects. Thinkers

in Europe are beginning to realize the great change which has come about in the relative importance of the European nations in the world, a change intensified but not caused by the war, and to recognize that, if they continue the feuds and divisions which have historically convulsed their continent, the prestige and influence of Europe in the world will rapidly decline. They are asking themselves more seriously than has been done since the days of the Reformation whether some practical steps cannot be taken which will make for unity and will pave the way for an eventual federation of its peoples.

The record of Europe in the past has been simply astonishing. Not only was it the home of the great civilizations of Greece and Rome, but it was the only continent to lay hold of Christianity and make that religion the basis of its thought and action. It is true that in course of time the early impulse died away, but in the days of the Reformation and the Renaissance the people of Europe underwent a new birth. Not only did they revitalize their own religious, political and artistic life, but they began to spread out all over the world. The continent of America, north and south, was colonized from Europe. European traders developed an immense trade by the newly discovered sea route to Asia and the Pacific. European administrators began to introduce methods of government and ideas of law and order and progress which had previously been unknown. By the nineteenth century Europe had established an authority over the rest of the world not unlike the authority which was exercised by Rome over the then known world in the days of the Empire.

But of late there has gradually been a change. The underlying idealism of European civilization, has affected more and more the thought of Asia and Africa, so that today the theory of freedom and democracy is accepted all over the world. Asia and Africa, instead of bowing down before Europe, are claiming to manage their own affairs for themselves, and there is no question but that just in proportion as they learn how to do in practice what they now talk about in theory, they will succeed in doing so. Moreover, the spectacle of a Europe locked for four years in internecine war not only intensified the desire for self-determination—it discredited the authority of the European nations to be the leaders of the world except in the sphere of natural science, the discoveries in which are as greedily sought by Eastern peoples today as was a liberal education a generation ago.

The change, however, on the economic side is even more remarkable. Europe, excluding Russia, which is now Eurasian, is no longer the great repository of wealth and production. America, especially the United States, has almost drawn level with it. The population of the United States is still less than 120,000,000, as against Europe's 400,000,000; but its area is slightly more than 3,000,000 square miles, as against Europe's approximately 2,400,000 (excluding Russia) and its capacity for production is far higher, partly because of the unity and liberated energy of its people and partly because its development is not constantly hindered by the existence of twenty-six internal customs barriers. As a consequence, in certain vital resources American production has already eclipsed that of the whole of Europe. In 1925 the United States produced 44,230,000 tons of coal a month, as against Europe's 23,240,000 tons (excluding Great Britain). It produced 3,080,000 tons of pig iron, as against Europe's 2,140,000. It had 20 per cent of the shipping of the world, as against the Continent's 18 per cent. It is rapidly becoming true that it is no longer accurate to compare the United States with France, or Germany, or Britain, and that it ought to be compared with the continent of Europe without Russia.

The consequence of the recognition of these facts is the rapid growth of the idea that the first step toward a greater European unity should be the breaking down of the tariff barriers of Europe by some system of *zollverein* which would enable the immense natural resources of Europe to be developed on economic lines as a whole in the same way as are those of the United States. The movement has not yet entered the channels of politics, for at the moment nationalism seems to be stronger in Italy and among the new nationalities of eastern Europe than it has been for a long time. But political thought has a way of following in the train of economic necessity, and the economic discussions which are now going on between German and French industrial leaders, between the labor unions, and under the leadership of international chambers of commerce and the League of Nations, all signify a growing current of thought based upon a recognition of the facts of the modern world which is bound in time to bear fruit.

Picturesque, to say the least, was the phrasing which Mrs. Olive Joy Wright of Cleveland, O., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, used when she told her hearers at the annual convention at Des Moines, Ia., that the great and beautiful adventure in friendliness that began in such a small way only seven years ago is developing into a world movement of untold importance. She was referring, of course, to the activities represented in the federation of which she is the chief executive, and indicated the extent of her vision as to its usefulness when she urged that "never did there devolve upon any group of

women a greater responsibility than now rests upon us." Hence it is no wonder that she added that she saw in her organization a wonderful opportunity for service.

This great adventure in friendliness which Mrs. Wright spoke of is thus already in the way of reaping its rightful fruits. Any organization that is built upon a foundation of service, and that really is attempting to bring into practical experience a kindly sense of things, is making for a successful outcome of its policies. Mrs. Wright called attention to the slogan of the federation, "Better business women for a better business world," and urged that in every department of life there was a great need of a larger outlook and a greater field of worthy activity. This "adventure" is thus one which merits emulation by other organizations, for if a right idea of service be back of any efforts, they have taken a large step toward adequate fulfillment by this fact alone. Indeed if more such "adventuring" was done by the world at large it would be better for all parties concerned. Friendliness is something that there cannot be too much of in any department of life for the more successful conduct of business and for the happyfying of all other human experiences.

In one sense it was no adventure that was started seven years ago by this organization of clubs, if by that term is connoted a certain sense of the unknown. Nothing is more assured than that the basic laws of service produce results that are good both in relation to those who bring them into operation and to those who come under their beneficent influence. If this organization has assumed world-wide importance in so short a time, it offers one more piece of evidence thereby that every honest effort to be of service to mankind inevitably brings forth fruit after its kind.

Certainly the occasion was an auspicious one, with 35,000 persons seated before him and

counted thousands listening to his voice as it spanned space beyond rivers and mountains, for the delivery of that thoughtful discourse which President Coolidge had prepared for the Independence Day celebration at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial.

The observance marked the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Yet what he said might have been said at any other time. The address did not bear any of the familiar marks of the old-time Fourth of July oration. It was not prepared to catch the popular ear or win, at each deliberate period, its rounds of applause. It was, rather, a reminder, not of great accomplishments, but of present responsibilities; not of a glorious heritage of freedom and liberty which those of today may enjoy or dissipate as they will, but of the charge which is theirs to preserve and safeguard it, as citizens and beneficiaries, with zeal and fidelity.

Most interestingly and thoughtfully, the President sought to trace, from its source, the inception of that realization which, in its season and at the time appointed, took form in the written words of the Declaration. This document he regards as among the greatest that have ever been written in an effort to define human liberties and rights. The actuating cause which prompted its adoption and promulgation, as he sees it, was not the desire to incite the people of the colonies to revolution and inevitable warfare, but the establishment, on the shores of the New World, of those institutions which should have as their foundation a true concept of liberty and human equality.

Pointing to the causes which brought on the actual rebellion against British rule, President Coolidge pictures them as purely economic. The colonists were restive under the administration of what they denounced as unjust navigation laws, rules prescribing burdensome taxes, and the oppression, as they regarded it, of the royal officers and royal forces sent across the ocean to compel their obedience. "But," he said, "the conviction is inescapable that a new civilization had come, a new spirit had arisen on this side of the Atlantic more advanced and more developed in its regard for the right of the individual than that which characterized the Old World. Life in a new open country had aspirations which could not be realized in any subordinate position. . . . We are bound to conclude that the Declaration of Independence represented the movement of a people. . . . The American Revolution represented the informed and mature convictions of a great mass of independent, liberty-loving, God-fearing people who knew their rights, and possessed the courage to dare to maintain them."

The President, seeking a deeper motive in the adoption of this new Bill of Rights than the desire to secede or even to form a new nation, finds underlying it that which not only brought about the liberation of America, but that which has everywhere ennobled humanity. The mere formation of a new government, in itself, signifies but little. As he points out, events of that nature have been taking place since the dawn of history. He observes that one empire after another has risen, only to crumble away as its constituent parts separated from each other and set up independent governments of their own.

With becoming emphasis the President sought to impress the fact that governments do not make ideals, but that ideals do make governments. The birth of the Nation, as he traces its genesis, was in those ideals of liberty of conscience and action which the people of that day had conceived. These, he finds, were the fruits of consecration, of an apprehension of equality and justice, and not of a blind following of any political philosophy. Then he says:

If this apprehension of the facts be correct, and the documentary evidence would appear to verify it, then certain conclusions are bound to follow. A spring will cease to flow if its source be dried up; a tree will wither if its roots be destroyed. In its main features the Declaration of Independence is a great spiritual document. It is a declaration not of material but of spiritual conceptions. Equality, liberty, popular sovereignty, the rights of man—these are not elements which we can see and touch. They are ideals. They have their source and their roots in the religious convictions. They belong to the unseen world. Unless the faith of the American people in these religious convictions is to endure, the principles of our Declaration will perish. We cannot continue to enjoy the result if we neglect and abandon the cause.

If resolutions recently introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives in America are accepted—and one does not see how any legislator, irrespective of party, can refuse the challenge and vote against them—the individual heads belonging to those who compose the Congress will be weighed, measured, tested, and tabulated to provide material for the study of "legislative anthropology." This term is no doubt new to most readers, but readily explains itself as a department of anthropology especially interested in such human beings as become legislators, and therefore of reasonable curiosity, and even of profound concern, to the great majority for whom they legislate. The resolutions authorize studies of the members of Congress "along anthropological, psycho-physical and statistical lines," and name a gentleman learned in such studies and skilled in the necessary technique as the official examiner.

Such studies, of course, look to a future not too immediate. A degree of caution, which is an excellent quality in legislators, qualifies the resolutions. The results are not to be made public without congressional consent, and no names are to be mentioned. Numbers, in fact, will do just as well. It may be presumed that the examiner will know whose cranium he is measuring, but Congress is a many-headed body, and as one cranium follows another, these pleasant personal associations will naturally become confused, the identities shuffled, and the professor himself, conning his numbered records, will soon be unable to say which senator or representative is which. If, as no doubt will happen, he good-naturedly but firmly conceals from each sinner the results of the examination, no harm can be done to anybody. The important thing is that each number (or other means of differentiation) will represent a real and intellectually naked American legislator, and the exhibits can then be studied at impartial leisure by the anthropologist. "The tacit assumption in all these studies," this expert is reported to have said, "is that all organizations of men, especially those of long standing, and still more particularly those that result from competitive methods, are not haphazard, but act according to laws, most all of which are yet unknown, so the acts of Congress as a whole are not accidental, but also work according to laws as yet unknown."

If such laws were discovered, no citizen well grounded in legislative anthropology—so, at least, it seems reasonable to think—would be surprised at the behavior of Congress. Their discovery would detract nothing from the dignity, and would add much to the *jolie de vivre*, of being a congressman. Like the stars in the skies, as described by a poet, senators and representatives would still be

free because
in amplitude of liberty
Their joy is to obey the laws.

Such a citizen would neither blame nor applaud Congress; but he would understand it, and those who were capable of the emotion would no doubt behold in it an awful beauty (as in the solar system, but on a smaller scale) that the present generation does not know enough to appreciate. One does not immediately see how this improved understanding would affect the practical business of electing members. But that also is for the future. It might even come about, though it seems unlikely, that candidates would consent to have their heads measured with instruments of precision, and go before the electorate on their legislative-anthropological qualifications.

Editorial Notes

It is all in the way in which you look at it, evidently, for an ounce is not ordinarily reckoned as of any considerable weight, but when compared with an electron, it assumes relatively the aspect of a world in ponderosity. At least, according to an announcement made recently by H. H. Plaskett, assistant director at the Canadian Government's largest observatory in Victoria, B. C., the weight of an electron has been determined by workers there as being so small a fraction of an ounce that it is represented by a decimal point followed by twenty-eight zeros and a three. But this is not the most interesting feature of Mr. Plaskett's observations on this question, for, he said, "the determination of the mass of the electron was calculated from astronomical observation of the stars, whose mass is on the average forty times that of our sun." And he added this illuminating comment:

Some wonder what astronomy, which deals with the largest bodies of which we know, can have to do with that very minute thing, the atom. The fact remains, however, that the most important work done in astronomy in the last few years has been made possible only by our knowledge of the structure of the atom. This knowledge has been used in interpreting the spectra of the stars and the sun so that as a consequence we now have almost as vivid a picture of the nature of the atmosphere of a star 100,000 light years away as we have of the nature of our own terrestrial atmosphere.

Lincoln J. Carter's name was better known a quarter of a century ago than it has been recently, and his life provided a striking example of the success that comes from catering to a popular demand—a success, however, that wanes when that demand finds another channel of expression. As an author of melodramatic plays and as the contriver of many big stage scenes he made for himself a name and a renown that placed him almost in a class by himself, until the "movies" supplanted his endeavors. Perhaps his best known play was the "Fast Mail," though he was also responsible for close on 100 other thrillers. One of the methods he followed was to work out some startling and extra-dramatic scene and then to build a play around it. As a writer and producer he traveled extensively, his melodramas being produced in the "ten, twenty and thirty" houses of years ago. His latest activities have been confined to supplying scenic effects for various productions and to his brief connection with the William Fox Film Company of Hollywood. "An American Ace" was his most pretentious effort.

From Middle West to West

GRAY haze hangs over the lake, at Chicago, softening the gleams on the ever-moving water, which catches up little fragments of white light and loses them off the tips of miniature waves. Along the wide shore, and far into the distance, the open green unbroken water perpetually shifts its lights and shades, and in the low horizon merges into long, narrow strips of purple and dull blue, losing itself in the dim gray of the sky. The strong, cool breeze tears the pungent tang of wide waters.

A few idlers stroll along the boulevard, which is still in the process of construction. One of them lounges on the cement wall, now and then throwing a rock into the lake, moved, apparently, by the exciting desire to see the waters splash. A wide stretch of broken land, and a few team-men at work, evidence the preparation of the coming lakeside park; and beyond this space rises the towered and pinnacled skyline of the tremendous city.

After a refreshing hour spent on the lakeside, between trains, we retrace our fifteen-minute walk down Jackson Street, past attractive shop windows, and return to the westbound Pullman. For half an hour we pass through Chicago's back yards, in the railroad district, many of them being thrifflily planted to kitchen gardens.

Then we are again in the sweet, wide country, among the prosperous Illinois farms. Here the soil is black and rich, and the young summer grain is giving bright earnest of coming largess.

Rain clouds have been accumulating. A swift, light shower drenches the green-clad fields and woods into vivid evening freshness; and the clean air, sweeping over wet fields, is laden with the scent of soil and growing things. A little later, with nature's perfect unconcern, the summer night closes down around us, as we move past a little town named for the goddess of morning.

Sweet night air, flowing over wide fields and woods and rivers, come through the windows, across the width of Illinois and Iowa. Stations are passed; the train stops, and starts on again; a few voices call out in the darkness. But dream fields gain the preponderance of interest, as we roll over long, level miles of track, until the early morning breaks.

Dawn ribbons the southern horizon with tender tones of rose and mauve. About an hour's stretch to the east of Council Bluffs, the wooded hills of the western edge of Iowa bank the horizon; and the intervening valley fields are verdant with young corn, or black with turned soil ready for the sowing.

Shortly, we cross the Missouri River, flat and muddy, into "all-day-long Nebraska." And within an hour we leave behind us the hazy, dim-colored Platte, marking the last view of water courses in the wide plains farming country.

The light brown sandy loam, dry and powdery and warm under the morning sun, is covered with young green grains. Long, straight rows of six-inch corn alternate with gray-green oat fields and the golden plots of winter wheat. Here and there, the first cut of alfalfa is standing in high trim stacks.

Frame farm houses, painted white and yellow, pass at intervals, standing cheerfully in the open country, and

sometimes shaded by a few cottonwood trees. Little towns, with unpretentious frame buildings, but always with a white, low-steeped village church, are swiftly left behind, as of too little importance to demand the stopping of a thorough Pullman train. A few small fruit trees, dusty and warm, speed by, cherry trees, in some instances, bearing a quantity of crimsoning fruit.

Mexicans, wearing broad-brimmed, high-peaked hats, are working on a side track. A startled gray rabbit dashes away at right angles from the train into cover amidst short grain. Windmills, dozens of them, lazily or briskly turn their wheels with the breeze, in their useful water quest.

Wild flowers and grasses grow to the edge of the track. There are many white flowers, looking like wild verbenas, and pink patches of wild roses, alternated with the soft light gray of western sage.

Birds sweep across the fields, many blackbirds, a few with brilliant red spots on breast and shoulder; and a leisurely hawk flies so close to us that the separated points of his wings and his feet are clearly discernible. Cattle graze on the short green grass, and horses stand under the shade of an isolated cottonwood, or race about playfully in the fenced pasture.

All day, the level fields flow past the window. Long rows of corn turn like the spokes of a green wheel whose hub lies in the distance. All day, shines the comfortable land, cheerfully awaiting the season's verdict of drought or rain.

All day, the wheels of the windmills turn; and the hot field wind comes through the windows laden with dust from the powdery soil. One after another, the rural school-houses pass, in the successive districts, always white, and always with three or four windows on a side, a door, and, possibly, a vestibule at one end, and a little chimney perched on the roof at the opposite end.

Here the courageous schoolmaster—or, more often, mistress—meets the possible future presidents, and works in tireless testimony to the universal and unchangeable hold which the idea of education has upon a broad and prosperous land.

Past the central part of Nebraska, the soil becomes more broken, sometimes lying in adobe folds; and, in places, a fuller growth of timber, usually cottonwood, follows the gulches, where summer waters may be caught and temporarily held.

The militant cactus holds up its delicate bloom of pure gold. The dust grows momentarily more aggressive and penetrating. The stubble of last year's cornstalks bleaches under the fervent sun. And immediately beyond lies a brilliant field of alfalfa, where the roots have pierced to encourage deep moisture.

Toward the western limit of the State the farms are more green, evidencing the possible occurrence of greater rainfall. At McCook, the time changes. Watches are turned back, and the repeated hour of burning western sunshine reiterates its fervid bestowal.

A prairie dog sits up and chatters at the passing train. Silky white prairie roses spread out their afternoon bloom. A meadow lark rises and flings forth his liquid spiral of matchless melody.

N. B. M.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

THE League of Nations has never been popular in Italy, and the Italian people have always looked upon Geneva with the utmost indifference, and even with a certain amount of open hostility. It would be, indeed, extremely difficult to single out any important movement in this country having for its object the defense of the League of Nations or the illustration of the work accomplished during the troublesome period in which this international institution has been in existence. In reading over the many speeches made by the Duce during the past four years one hardly finds a word of praise for the League; on the contrary, he has always referred to it in a very caustic manner, and his remarks about it have always been welcomed by the approval of his hearers. One of the staunchest adversaries of the League of Nations, Francesco Coppola, was chosen last year by the Fascist Government as an Italian delegate to the General Assembly of September last, and the numerous articles which Signor Coppola has since written in authoritative Fascist organs show that his hostility to the League is as great as ever. The games of the growing Fascist opposition to the League are not difficult to find and are due to the antagonism of the ideas on which the League of Nations and Fascism are based. On the other hand, the frequent anti-Fascist manifestations at Geneva, in which League officials have sometimes taken part, have embittered Fascist feelings, and unless an end is put to such demonstrations it may be extremely difficult for Italy to continue to remain a member of the League.

The last demonstration in the Salle Communale at Geneva has been the signal for a renewed and more vigorous attack from the Fascist papers against the League. The following extract from an article appearing in the *Popolo d'Italia*, which is the personal organ of the Italian Prime Minister and which is edited by his brother, should suffice to show what exactly are the views of Fascist Italy on the League:

The very active Social Democratic propaganda and the indifference of the Geneva population toward the League of Nations has created an atmosphere at Geneva, which is not at all in accord with the spirit of the League. As regards Italy, the situation is even more delicate, because an attempt is being made to place her in the position of a culprit before the so-called world opinion. Such a state of affairs is entirely incompatible with the dignity of the Italian Nation. . . . and this last episode should be considered as a grave sign of a serious situation. We must know whether Geneva can offer to delegates of states participating in the work of the League the necessary guarantee of peace, respect, and impartiality. It is impossible that a minister on an official mission should be the guest of a town where public meetings are held at which insults are made to his country, his chief and his king.

The *Popolo d'Italia* concludes by asking whether the authorities of Geneva can in the future guarantee that their city will be a peaceful and impartial center for the League of Nations.

Having definitely established three national air lines, the civil section of the Italian Air Ministry is now elaborating a scheme for international air routes, which will cover the whole of southern Europe and northern Africa. The formation of ten international air lines has already been approved in outline, and as only some minor details have still to be settled the service will probably be inaugurated before the beginning of next year. They are: Trieste, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade; Milan, Innsbruck, Munich; Milan, Lausanne; Milan, Zurich, Constantine; Brindisi, Valona; Milan, Brindisi, Candia, Cyrenae, Egypt; Brindisi, Athens, Constantinople; Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Genoa, Barcelona, Tangier; Italy, Tripoli, Tunis, Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna.

The great summer season at Venice is now in full swing, and the fashionable hotels are filled with distinguished cosmopolitan visitors. The Lido is, naturally, the center of attraction, and a series of gorgeous festivals, differing from one another as much as possible, has been arranged and will take place at short intervals during the whole season. Included in the program for this year is a visit of the renowned couturier of Paris, armed with the latest models. The show will take place on two nights, the first to consist of mannequins, dressed in costumes of various periods, while tableaux vivants and music of the times will accompany the exhibition. The festival of "China in Venice in the Eighteenth Century" will perhaps form the principal attraction of the season. Gala dinners have

become regular features of the Lido enjoyments, and these are always followed by dances and other entertainments. Four of these dinners will be "dedicated" to the four seasons, and attendants, decorations, etc., will vary according to season. The festivals will culminate in the famous races which are held in August on the Grand Canal.

The Fine Arts Department of Florence has just made a most interesting discovery in the shape of some lost frescoes by the celebrated painter Paolo Uccello. During restoration works in the church and convent of San Miniato, near Florence, traces of unknown frescoes were found behind a large picture by the cloister. Further study and careful investigation brought to light other traces of fresco painting all along the walls, and it is surmised that after careful removal of the thick whitewash the whole painting will reappear. Art experts are now eagerly awaiting the day when they can start their study on this unknown work of an artist who is considered as the first Italian painter of battles and of perspective, and anticipate a most precious addition to the art relics of Italy.

Giorgio Vasari, the famous Italian painter and architect who in the sixteenth century wrote a valuable history of Italian art, has recorded that Paolo Uccello painted a number of frescoes in the cloister of San Miniato, depicting the lives of the fathers, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Vasari further states that Uccello, having quarreled with the abbot of the convent on account of the latter's refusal to provide the painter with sufficient food, left the convent angrily without completing the frescoes, and that only after strong pressure was he induced to complete the painting. These frescoes had long been considered as lost, since the convent after having been used by the Grand Duke Cosimo I as a barracks became later a refuge for vagabonds, thus obliterating all the former paintings by successive whitewashing.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and of their value to the readers of this newspaper. Communications for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Passing of the Stereoscope"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: May I extend to L. H. M. my full appreciation of "The Passing of the Stereoscope," published recently on the northeast corner of the editorial page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

The description of the "whatnot" and its curious is a vivid picture. What awful dust-catchers they were! On our "whatnot" we had a pair of exquisitely made moose-casins and a dagger sheath brought from what was then the far West and made by real Indians. I can clearly see a marvelous shell and a lacquered box from Japan. This contained dried beans, which we used for counters in our games, for chips of red, white and blue were not permitted. Their colors suggested a value and beans were used only as counters.

It is many years since the "whatnot" of black walnut was discarded and taken to the attic in a New Jersey home. To my amazement, I have found that the very "whatnots" from attics on the Atlantic seaboard are being purchased on the Pacific coast. An antique dealer showed me a few and told me he had sold three that week. The present purchasers use "whatnots" for bookshelves.

Our stereoscope, with a great number of pictures, was kept in the lower part of a massive secretary, together with parches and checker boards, jack straws, the games of Old Maid, Authors, Cinderella's Glass Slipper, Mrs. Busbee's Trip to Boston, lotto, sliced maps, tape, marbles, ping-pong, a great number of bones and other things to make all the noise we could when welcoming the new year and on any other occasion when it would seem appropriate or allowable.

L. H. M. failed to mention the kaleidoscope, which gave me many thrills. It holds such a place in my memory that when I see a very handsome rose window with many small panes in a new or an old church, I find my thought picturing the change of effect if one could give the window even a little turn.

B. P. O.

Los Angeles, Calif.

A Great Adventure in Friendliness

venture in friendliness that began in such a small way only seven years ago is developing into a world movement of untold importance. She was referring, of course, to the activities represented in the federation of which she is the chief executive, and indicated the extent of her vision as to its usefulness when she urged that "never did there devolve upon any group of